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# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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28 May 1985

CHINA REPORT  
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG DELEGATION TO JAPAN--The Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress delegation headed by Zhao Dezun, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, left Harbin for Hokkaido, Japan, on 10 April. Responsible comrades of the provincial people's congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC committee, and the provincial foreign affairs office saw the delegation off at the airport. [Summary] [Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 85 p 1 SK]

JAPANESE DELEGATION IN TIANJIN--Li Ruihuan, mayor of Tianjin city, held a reception on 20 April for a Japanese delegation currently visiting Tianjin to attend an international exchange meeting under the youth study programs for Sino-Japanese friendship. In his address, Mayor Li noted the significance of this kind of exchange, stating that today's youth will be the masters of the 21st century, and that exchanges between the Chinese and Japanese youths will deepen their understanding and friendship, and lay a firm foundation for lasting friendship. Hisao Aikawa, leader of the Japanese delegation, said that, for lasting friendship and peace between the two countries, it is very important to keep expanding youth exchange programs. [Text] [Beijing in Japanese to Japan 2130 GMT 21 Apr 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/863

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BURMA BEAM ON TIAN JIYUN MEETING KHIN MAUNG GYI

BK181519 Beijing International Service in Burmese 1130 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] The Chinese people cherish the friendship between China and Burma in the same way as they treasure their own offsprings, said Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun in his meeting in Beijing this afternoon with the Burmese trade delegation headed by Trade Minister U Khin Maung Gyi. Vice Premier Tian Jiyun added: We will not let such a friendship weaken. On the contrary, we will strengthen it.

Continuing, the vice premier said: There is a great and profound kindred friendship between the two peoples, and leaders of the two countries are also exchanging visits frequently in the same manner as they are visiting homes of their relatives. This contributes to peace in Asia and the world in general. It is my hope that trade and economic relations between the two countries will be promoted even further on the basis of a sound political relationship and in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

In his reply, Minister U Khin Maung Gyi said the Burmese Government placed a special significance on the friendly relations between the two countries and also believed that such relations will continue to develop over the years to come.

He added: It is my belief that the cordial Sino-Burmese relationship is a model of peaceful coexistence for the world.

CSO: 4211/51

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PRC, INDONESIA AGREE TO PROMOTE RELATIONS

OW250103 Tokyo KYODO in English 0058 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Bandung, Indonesia, 25 Apr (KYODO)--Foreign Ministers Wu Xueqian of China and Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja of Indonesia Thursday evening agreed that the two countries should sign a memorandum to resume direct trade. The ministers agreed on the promotion of Sino-Indonesian relations through personnel exchange and mutual visits, but their talks did not go as far as conditions for normal diplomatic relations.

This was the first official meeting between Chinese and Indonesian foreign ministers since Jakarta severed diplomatic relations with Beijing in 1967 following an attempted communist coup in 1965.

Mokhtar told a press conference after the meeting that the personnel exchanges agreed upon covered sports and other fields, but would not include government officials.

Though the two did not discuss normalization in detail, they reached broad accord on efforts for gradually improving relations, Mokhtar told newsmen.

The Indonesian foreign minister described the mood of the meeting as very frank and warm. Wu is here to attend the 30th anniversary celebration of the Bandung Conference.

Mokhtar said he and Wu discussed the Kampuchea issue, and they shared the view that Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Anti-Hanoi Democratic Kampuchea Coalition, should not resign but should stay in the presidency. Sihanouk, now in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang, was reported this week to be hoping to step down for health reasons.

After the meeting, Wu told newsmen that he had had frank and sincere discussions with Mokhtar on direct trade and the Kampuchean problem. China and Indonesia hope to expand contracts and promote mutual trust and friendship through direct trade, Wu said.

Mokhtar's invitation for Wu to attend the Bandung celebration is a step forward to normalization of relations, the Chinese minister told newsmen on his way to an aviation plant survey here Wednesday afternoon.

Asked whether China would apologize to Indonesia over the 1965 coup attempt, Wu said there are no grounds for speculation that China was involved.

Asked for comment on the view of Indonesian Armed Forces Commander General Benny Murdani that China is a major threat from the north to Indonesia, Wu said only that China's policy is well known internationally.

CSO: 4000/211

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

WU PRAISES 'BANDUNG SPIRIT'

0W252347 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0920 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Bandung, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--On the second day of the meeting held this morning to mark the 30th anniversary of the Asian-African Conference, Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said: "The Chinese people will, together with peoples of other Asian and African countries, make unremitting efforts for the realization of the lofty goal of the final communique of the Bandung Conference, and the common desire of the Asian and African peoples, as expressed at the commemorative meeting, to carry forward the Bandung spirit, and for the maintenance of world peace and promotion of development."

In his speech, Wu Xueqian pointed out: President Suharto's speech, delivered yesterday, and the speeches made by the UNGA chairman, by the representative of the Nonaligned Movement, by the representative of the UN secretary general, and by representatives from the Asian and African countries and the National Liberation Movement, have reflected the Bandung spirit, which signifies the awakening and unity of the Asian and African peoples.

Wu Xueqian said: "At today's meeting, we shall adopt the declaration of the meeting to mark the 30th anniversary of the Asian-African Conference. This is of great significance. The declaration fully affirms the great historic significance of the Asian-African Conference held 30 years ago, and acknowledges the indelible contribution the 10 principles of the Bandung Conference made to promote world peace and cooperation. It reiterates the strong determination and confidence of the countries in Asia, Africa, and in the Third World in realizing their common goal. We agree with this basic spirit reflected in the declaration."

He pointed out: Since the Bandung Conference, the rise of the Third World and the vigorous development of the Nonaligned Movement have brought changes in the balance of forces conducive to the maintenance of peace and the progress of mankind. However, on the other hand, the present international situation remains tense. The lofty ideals of independence, peace, friendship, and cooperation enunciated at the Bandung Conference remain the goal of our struggle. In this context, the declaration to be

adopted expresses the deep concern of the Asian and African countries over the intensifying arms race, the danger of a nuclear war, and the armed conflicts in a number of regions of the world, and stresses that "the principles of self-determination, sovereignty, nonintervention and non-interference, and abstention from acts, or threats, of aggression, or the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any country are inviolable."

The declaration further reiterates the firm stand in opposing colonialism and the policy of apartheid. It also points out the maladies afflicting present international economic relations, such as the gap between North and South, and rich and poor, and urges the developed countries to take urgent measures to help the developing countries overcome difficulties and invigorate their economies. All this reflects the keen desire of the Asian and African peoples, and peoples of other Third World countries, for world peace and economic development, which is also a major concern of the international community.

CSO: 4005/872

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

XINHUA ON CAMBODIAN PEOPLE'S PERSISTENT STRUGGLE

OW190531 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1147 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Report by reporter Yan Ming]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--The heroic Cambodian people are opening up a new phase in their anti-Vietnam and national salvation struggle as they greet the 10th National Day of Democratic Kampuchea (17 April).

Shortly after the founding of their country, the Cambodian people began waging an extremely hard struggle against the Vietnamese aggression in order to safeguard their country's independence and to defend their national dignity. Six years ago when the Vietnamese aggressor troops occupied Phnom Penh, the Hanoi authorities, beside themselves with glee, proclaimed that they could wipe out the Democratic Kampuchean forces in 3 months. Now 6 years or so have elapsed, and the Vietnamese aggressors are still bogged down deep in difficulties in Cambodia, whereas the various Cambodian resistance forces are fighting in unity with increasing strength. The situation has continued to develop in favor of the Cambodian people's anti-Vietnam struggle. This is strikingly manifested by the following facts:

1. The Cambodian resistance forces have continuously grown and improved both quantitatively and qualitatively. When the Vietnamese authorities dispatched a large number of troops, together with planes, tanks, and artillery forces, to attack Cambodia 6 years ago, the Cambodian patriotic armed forces were compelled to withdraw to mountain jungles in the border region. In every dry season during the past 6 years or so, the Vietnamese troops in Cambodia have launched a full-scale attack on the posts of the resistance forces or carried out mopping-up operations against some of these posts. However, the Cambodian resistance forces have not been weakened; on the contrary, the anti-Vietnam strength has grown from some 20,000 men to 70,000 or 80,000 men. Since the 1981 dry season, the Cambodian resistance forces have been capable of attacking and wiping out Vietnamese posts larger than a battalion or a regiment. On many occasions, the Democratic Kampuchean forces have attacked the capitals and dozens of other districts of Siem Reap, Battambang, Kompong Chhnang, Pursat, Kompong Speu, and KOH Kong Provinces, all heavily guarded by Vietnamese troops, and have cut off the railway, highway, and water transport lines which link Phnom Penh with the southwest and the west. Under these circumstances,

the Vietnamese Armed Forces have to use aircraft to send their military supplies to the frontline and must continuously dispatch soldiers from home in order to replenish their forces on the battlefields.

2. Guerrilla wars have been waged in all parts of the country, and basically three main battlefields have been set up. On the military principle of "launching an offensive for defensive purposes and assuming the defensive in order to make an offensive," the Democratic Kampuchean forces have taken the initiative and acted vigorously and flexibly to attack the Vietnamese troops. In doing this, they have not only wiped out the enemy effectives but have also preserved and developed themselves and gained footing in many parts of the country. Now a 3-battlefield situation has been basically established with the area around Tonle Sap Hu as the first battlefield, the border region as the second, and other places as the third. In the 1984-85 dry season, the Vietnamese authorities made all-out efforts to launch an attack--the most violent attack in 6 years--on the main posts of the Cambodian resistance forces, creating considerable difficulties for the Cambodians. However, the Democratic Kampuchean forces mobilized their men to inflict heavy losses on the enemy. Following that, they took the initiative to outflank the enemy and reached its rear area where they fought in coordination with the forces on other battlefields, thereby thwarting the Vietnamese plan to wipe out all the resistance forces with one stroke.

3. The three factions of the Cambodian resistance forces have strengthened their cooperation in the course of struggle. Since the founding of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the Nationalist Army led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of the government; the National Liberation Army led by Son Sann, the prime minister; and the National Army led by Khieu Samphan have held numerous coordination meetings aimed at strengthening their military cooperation and coordinating their military actions so as to deal more effective blows to the Vietnamese aggressive troops.

4. The internal solidarity of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has, with stood tests, been consolidated and strengthened. In recent years the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has sent its delegations on numerous occasions to visit European, American, and Asian countries and to attend a number of important international conferences. The coordinated efforts made by the three leaders in diplomatic struggles have greatly raised the international position and prestige of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and enabled it to win extensive sympathy and support from the international community. At home, the policies of great national unity and of uniting to resist the Vietnamese aggression pursued by the coalition government are enjoying increasing support and backing from the people.

The three parties of the coalition government have enhanced their understanding and trust of one another in the course of their common struggle.

Recently when Vietnam put forward the proposal of "eliminating the Khmer Rouge" as a precondition for negotiations to solve the Cambodian issue, Samdech Sihanouk sternly pointed out that the Khmer Rouge was a powerful anti-Vietnamese force and received support from the people, and that nobody had the right to expel it. Prime Minister Son Sann said that he would "make every effort to ensure the continued existence of the coalition government until all Vietnamese troops were withdrawn from Cambodia." The Democratic Kampuchean side led by Khieu Samphan also reiterated that even after nationwide liberation, it would still be necessary for the three parties of Cambodia to unite as one so as to build Cambodia into an independent, neutral, nonaligned, prosperous, and strong country.

CSO: 4005/872

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

RECEPTION MARKS KAMPUCHEAN ANNIVERSARY

BK190500 Beijing in Cambodian to Cambodia 1030 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Today, 17 April, marks Democratic Kampuchea's 10th national day. The Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the China-Kampuchea Friendship Association organized a reception in Beijing yesterday night to warmly celebrate this brilliant national day of the Cambodian people. Here is a report by our station correspondent:

The reception was held at the banquet hall of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. In Beijing in April the trees are fresh and green as they express their joy in spring. Officials at all levels in Beijing as well as the PLA met and talked with Cambodian friends in Beijing about the brilliant victory scored by the Cambodian army and people in the 7th dry season under the leadership of the CGDK with Samdech Sihanouk as head.

At about 1800, accompanied by Liao Hansheng, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chu Tunan, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries; and Lie Shuqing, PRC deputy foreign minister, Chan Youran, Democratic Kampuchean Ambassador to China, and his wife arrived at the banquet hall.

Chu Tunan, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, delivered a speech.

[Begin recording Chu speech in Mandarin fading into Cambodian translation] Ambassador Chan Youran and Dadam, beloved Cambodian comrades-in-arms, comrades and friends;

On the eve of the 10th anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea's national day, which is a joyous occasion for the Cambodian people, we are elated to meet our fraternal Cambodian comrades-in-arms to celebrate this historic day. In the name of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, the China-Kampuchea Friendship Association, and the Chinese people, we would like to express our warmest greetings and salutations to the Cambodian comrades-in-arms present here. We also would like to convey our greetings and salutations through you comrades to the Cambodian army and people who are struggling and fighting valiantly and courageously at the battlefield against the Vietnamese aggressors.

Comrades and friends, the Cambodian people are a heroic people who have a splendid tradition of struggle. This year, the Cambodian people's war against the Vietnamese aggressors for national defense has entered its 7th year. In the past 6 years, the heroic Cambodian people, who are not afraid of making sacrifices, have united and fought valiantly and courageously against the enemy and have scored successive victories. Furthermore, the Cambodian people have the sympathy and support of peace-loving peoples throughout the world.

Recently, the Vietnamese aggressors embarked on various adventures to improve their desperate situation in the war of aggression in Cambodia. They foolishly launched the so-called dry season offensive against the Cambodian patriotic forces in the Cambodian-Thai border region with the aim of quickly destroying all Cambodian resistance forces. The National Army of Democratic Kampuchea was not afraid of the savage enemy, however, and split into small groups and infiltrated deep to the enemy's rear. They have unceasingly attacked the enemy. This has turned the situation of the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors in favor of the Cambodian people. The Cambodian people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors has greatly contributed to the maintenance and the defense of Cambodia's national independence and peace in southeast Asia.

Comrades and friends, the Chinese people have always considered the victories scored by the Cambodian people as their own and have been elated over these victories. We always firmly support the Cambodian people's just struggle. We are convinced that the Vietnamese aggressors will surely meet with defeat no matter what their military attacks and political tricks. Under the leadership of the CGDK headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, and with the support of all peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and peoples, the heroic Cambodian people will close ranks and resolutely struggle to drive the Vietnamese aggressors from their fatherland and achieve final victory in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors for national defense.

Now, I ask you to raise your glasses to toast the 10th anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea's national day, the Cambodian people's victory in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors for national defense, the long-lasting friendship between our two peoples, good health for Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea; His Excellency Prime Minister Son Sann; His Excellency Vice President Khieu Samphan; Ambassador Chan Youran and Madam; Cambodian friends present here; and all comrades and friends present here. [Applause] [End recording]

Later, Chan Youran, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to China, gave a speech. He said:

[Begin Chan Youran recording] Respected Excellency Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Liao Hansheng.

Respected Excellency Vice President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries Chu Tunan.

Respected Excellency Deputy Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing.

Respected excellencies and comrades present here.

Respected Chinese comrades-in-arms present here.

In the name of Cambodian friends present here as well as in my own name, allow me to express our most sincere thanks to His Excellency Vice President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries Chu Tunan for organizing this cordial and warm banquet full of fraternal friendship on the occasion of the 10th founding anniversary of our Democratic Kampuchea. We also would like to express our profound gratitude to His Excellency Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Liao Hansheng and His Excellency Deputy Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing for honoring us with their presence at this banquet although they are very busy with other duties.

Respected Excellency Vice President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries Chu Tunan, the speech that your excellency has just delivered to us on the occasion of the 10th founding anniversary of our Democratic Kampuchea has made us very excited and elated because this speech is full of the spirit of fraternal friendship and historic long-standing solidarity between our two countries and peoples. This speech also shows once more the firm support of the PRC and the fraternal Chinese people for our Cambodian people's just struggle for liberating the nation from the war of aggression and expansion of the SRV. In the name of the Cambodian people and the CGDK, we would like to highly praise this splendid friendship and solidarity as well as this firm stand. We also would like to express once again our most profound gratitude.

Over the past 6 years, the SRV has sent more than 200,000 soldiers to attack our Democratic Kampuchea--a member state of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement--to include this state into Vietnam's Indochina Federation in which Vietnam is the master and Cambodia and Laos are its puppets. In the past as well as at present, while Vietnamese troops launched their aggression against our beloved fatherland, the Vietnamese administration has repeatedly and systematically sent hundreds of thousands of its nationals to settle on our territory in order to swallow and transform our territory and villages into Vietnamese territory and villages. At present, the Vietnamese enemy has sent more than 600,000 Vietnamese nationals to Cambodia. Furthermore, Vietnamese troops in Cambodia have used all methods to swallow our Cambodian territory. They have savagely killed our people with weapons and toxic chemicals. Moreover, they have used famine as a weapon to starve and kill our people. They have prohibited our people from working in ricefields and farmlands to earn their living, and have forced them to clear bush, and build roads or trenches. Anyone who does not follow their orders is arrested and jailed or even killed. If our people grow crops and get a small yield, the Vietnamese aggressors plunder our people's crops. The aggressors starve our people mercilessly. Concurrently, the Vietnamese aggressors have forced the Cambodian people to marry Vietnamese nationals. They have

forced our Cambodian students to study the Vietnamese language and literature. They have sent Cambodian students to study in Vietnam so that in the future they can use these students as their instruments to swallow Cambodian territory.

I would like to inform you comrades-in-arms that since the Vietnamese launched a big-scale and open attack against Cambodia at the end of 1978, they killed more than 2.5 million of our people. Recently, the Vietnamese aggressors attacked and destroyed Cambodian refugee camps along the Cambodian-Thai border with the aim of eliminating our race. At present, more than 250,000 of our people have fled from the country and taken refuge in the camps in Thailand.

Respected and beloved Chinese comrades-in-arms, in the most difficult situation unprecedented in their long history, our people, who love their nation and fatherland, are determined to raise aloft the banner of patriotism and national solidarity. They pledge to carry out guerrilla warfare for national liberation under the leadership of the CGDK. Our people have scored successive victories in the past over 6 years.

We have scored victories in all fields--military, political, and diplomatic. These victories have bogged down the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and they cannot extricate themselves from this impasse. These victories have made the Vietnamese aggressors very isolated among our people and in the international arena. The SRV has been strongly condemned by the international community, the United Nations, the Cambodian people, and the Vietnamese people.

In the military field, this 7th dry season has been more and more in favor of our people's struggle because our National Army has increased its activities in fighting the Vietnamese enemy better and more actively on the first battlefield--the battlefield around the Tonle Sap--which is the battlefield that will decide the victors in this war. On this battlefield, we have cut Vietnamese supply lines including Route 5, Route 6, the railroad, and the Tonle Sap waterway. Concurrently, we have destroyed the state power set up by the Vietnamese enemy in this region and the people are very happy and acclaim our victories. In this region, the Vietnamese enemy used to plunder the paddy, rice, fish, and meat of our people, but now we are attacking them. So they are unable to rob our people as they wish. Moreover, our National Army has successively attacked Battambang, Siem Reap, Pursat, and Kompong Chhnang provincial seats and we have launched activities near Phnom Penh.

On the second battlefield--the battlefield along the border--the Vietnamese enemy this year sent many troops to attack us. The enemy controls only the ground, and they have suffered serious casualties in the fighting. From December to mid-February, more than 10,000 elite Vietnamese enemy soldiers were killed or wounded on this battlefield. At present, our guerrillas continue to attack the Vietnamese forces.

We have carried out guerrilla warfare better than before on the third battlefield, that is, the battlefield in the rest of the country excluding the first and second battlefields. We have attacked communes, supply lines, railroads or other supply lines as well as small Vietnamese positions. Therefore, in this 7th dry season, we have advanced steadily and the Vietnamese enemy is more bogged down in Cambodia.

Concerning the political and diplomatic situation, I would like to tell you comrades-in-arms that our CGDK with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as president of Democratic Kampuchea is more united. The leaders of the three parties unanimously agree that it is necessary to wage the struggle and unite with one another until the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are all withdrawn from Cambodia and our people can determine their own destiny in accordance with the UN resolutions. The Vietnamese enemy's tricks to divide our government were successively defeated due to the high patriotic spirit of the leaders of the coalition government and also thanks to the great sacrifices of our Cambodian people and army.

On the international scene, the world community has further assisted and supported our people's struggle. The international community has realized more clearly the real nature of aggression and expansion of the Vietnamese in Cambodia and the danger of the expansionist strategy of the Soviet Union and Vietnam in Southeast Asia and the Pacific region. It has understood more clearly the most tricky maneuvers of the Vietnamese enemy. The world community has condemned the Vietnamese enemy aggressors more strongly and has called on them to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia.

On this occasion, we would like to express once again our most profound thanks to the Chinese people, the CPC, and the PRC Government for their wholehearted and unconditional assistance and support in all fields for our people's struggle in the past as well as at present. Our people will always remember this assistance and support.

In conclusion, we would like to wish that the Chinese people under the clear-sighted leadership of the CPC great successes in the construction of their nation under the splendid path of the four modernizations and the open door policy. May the militant solidarity between our two peoples flourish forever.

We would like to ask excellencies, comrades, and friends to raise your glasses to the health and long life of the brilliant leaders of the CPC and the Chinese Government.

Would you please raise your glasses for the health and long life of respected Excellency Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Liao Hansehg, respected Excellency Vice President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries Chu Tunan, respected Excellency Deputy Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing, and all friends present here. [Applause] [End recording]

During the reception, permeated with the warm atmosphere of militant solidarity between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples, Chinese artists presented a splendid performance including songs, dances, acrobatics, and magic.

CSO: 4000/211

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BURMESE BEAM ON ZHAO ZIYANG-NE WIN MEETING 5 MAY

BK051534 Beijing International Service in Burmese 1130 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang this morning visited the Diaoyutai guest house and called on U Ne Win, chairman of the Burm Socialist Program Party [BSPP]. Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Burma in January 1981. The two leaders expressed their happiness at meeting again in Beijing. Premier Zhao Ziyang said it was in the interests of both countries that leaders continue to exchange visits like relatives.

Chairman U Ne Win, recalling pleasant memories of his past 11 visits to China, said he particularly remembered his tour of southern Chinese cities in 1960 together with Marshal Chen I when he learned about Chinese history and about Chinese towns and villages.

Premier Zhao Ziyang then briefed Chairman U Ne Win on economic development in China while the latter explained about Burma's experience in developing high-quality paddy strains. Premier Zhao Ziyang praised the success and development of Burma's agriculture. The Chinese premier also expressed the hope that Chairman U Ne Win's stay in Beijing will be a pleasant one. The two leaders met and exchanged greetings in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

Also present at the meeting were Dr Maung Maung, State Council member; General Thura Kyaw Htin, deputy prime minister, defense minister, and chief of the general staff; U Lay Maung, member of the Council of People's Attorneys; U Than Hlaing, BSPP secretary; and U Hla Shwe, Burmese ambassador to China.

Present on the Chinese side, among others, were Liu Shuqing, vice foreign minister; and Huang Mingda, Chinese ambassador to Burma.

Chairman U Ne Win, his wife Daw Ni Ni Myint, and Burmese friends, in the company of (Shin Hantien), wife of State Councillor Ji Pengfei, today visited the Palace and the Heavenly Gardens--two famous ancient structures in Beijing.

CSO: 4211/52

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BURMESE BEAM CARRIES NE WIN 4 MAY BANQUET SPEECH

BK051443 Beijing International Service in Burmese 1130 GMT 5 May 85

[4 May speech by U Ne Win, chairman of the Burma Socialist Program Party, at banquet given in his honor by Deng Xiaoping at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed Chairman Deng Xiaoping, distinguished guests, and friends:

I was invited to take a rest here whenever I made another good-will visit to the PRC. I have now come here for a rest and am very grateful for this opportunity. Although my friends, the hosts, have said they will comply with any of my requests to visit and study any part of China I wish to see, age is keeping up with me and I am no longer as agile or active as I was when I visited the PRC many times before. Once again let me express my gratitude for permitting me to stay and rest only in the capital, Beijing.

During my previous visits, it was only happiness that I experienced. However, this time round, it is a mixture of sadness and pleasure that I am experiencing. The reason I am sad is because I miss my old and close friends who, in accordance with the law of nature and impermanence, have passed away.

I am happy because I have met old friends and colleagues who have worked and cooperated closely with us over the many years, who are still in good health and working in the interests of China and the Chinese people, and because I am making new friends who are carrying forward these interests with fresh vigor and elan.

The relations between our two countries are very smooth and profound because they were founded on the basis of friendship, closeness, and the Law of Metta [loving kindness]. At times, due to circumstances when there were unavoidable issues between the two countries, the smooth and profound relationship we had established greatly contributed to the resolution of these issues in the talks held between the leaders of our two countries.

It is of vital importance that the fine tradition of friendly relations prevailing between our two countries in the past and right up to the present be maintained in the future also. It will not be enough for us alone to do that. I believe that we should, indeed we must as a matter of duty, arrange

and prepare in order to ensure that our coming generations--custodians of the future--will maintain and even enhance that good traditional friendship which has worked well to our mutual benefit.

While calling on all of us to make a pledge in collectively nurturing such a relationship, I request you to join me in toasting the continued progress and prosperity of the PRC, the long-lasting friendship between the PRC and the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, the personal well-being of esteemed excellency Chairman Deng Xiaoping, and the well-being of distinguished guests and friends present. [applause]

CSO: 4211/52

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BURMESE BEAM CARRIES DENG XIAOPING SPEECH

BK051335 Beijing International Service in Burmese 1130 GMT 5 May 85

[4 May speech by Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee, at banquet given for U Ne Win, chairman of the Burma Socialist Program Party, and Madame Ne Win at Beijing's Great Hall of People--recorded in Mandarin fading into Burmese translation]

[Text] [Applause] Esteemed Excellency U Ne Win and Madame Ne Win, esteemed distinguished Burmese guests, friends, and comrades:

We have been eagerly waiting for a long time for His Excellency U Ne Win to pay us another good-will visit like this one. On behalf of all the people of different nationalities in China and in my own name, I have great pleasure in extending a very hearty welcome to His Excellency and Madame U Ne Win as well as to the distinguished Burmese members of the entourage.

His Excellency U Ne Win is an outstanding leader as well as a farsighted statesman of Burma. He is a very well-known and well respected old friend of the Chinese people. Over the many years, His Excellency Chairman U Ne Win has made persistent efforts to safeguard and promote friendly relations with our country and has made great contributions while doing so. The Chinese people will never forget these contributions.

China and Burma are linked to each other by mountains, forests, and streams, and the two peoples are very close to each other. The good-neighborly and friendly relations between the two countries established on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, which were jointly initiated by our two countries, have shown that they can withstand the test of historical developments over the past 30 years or more.

The kindred friendship between China and Burma is now deep-rooted in the hearts of our peoples, and thanks to our mutual efforts the friendly cooperation between our two countries has made new progress in various fields in recent years. The tradition of leaders of our two countries making frequent exchanges of visits has now been reinvigorated and carried forward.

China treasures and cherishes very much the existing traditional friendship between the Chinese and Burmese peoples. To constantly develop the

good-neighborly and friendly relation with Burma is China's unswerving policy not only for our generation but for future generations so that Sino-Burmese friendly relations and cooperation will develop steadily on a long-term basis.

Your excellency, Mr chairman, there are a multitude of complicated problems in the world, but the character and crux of these problems is to safeguard peace and develop the economy. China is now going all-out to realize its socialist modernization. We are determined to reach the level of the developed countries of the world by the middle of the next century, completely transforming our country and getting rid of poverty and backwardness through the unremitting efforts of several generations.

We hope that Burma and other Third World countries will develop and become powerful and prosperous along a smooth path. The development of our nation and these countries means the development of the force that safeguards world peace. It is in the basic interests of the peoples of all countries and will further guarantee peace in the world.

The Chinese people are very happy and are full of praise and respect for your excellency, for you have come to visit us for the 12th time, making a tireless effort despite old age. I wish that Your Excellency Mr Chairman and Madame U Ne Win's visit to China is a happy one and that it will be a complete success.

In conclusion, I request you all to join me in toasting the continuous development of the kindred friendship between the Chinese and Burmese peoples and the good-neighborly and friendly relations, the harmonious relations and happiness of the people of all nationalities in Burma, the health and long life of Chairman and Madame U Ne Win, and the health of Burmese friends and comrades here.

CSO: 4211/52

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

SRV INCURSIONS--Kunming, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--Vietnamese troops have made repeated incursions into China's border areas in Yunnan Province since the beginning of April, military sources said here today. Their incursions have interrupted the normal life and spring ploughing of the local Chinese people. Up to 21 April, the sources said, Vietnamese troops fired more than 18,000 shells on over 100 occasions in Malipo, Maguan, Hekou and Jinping in the province, killing or wounding 29 Chinese civilians and destroying nearly 700 hectares of crops and rubber plants. The Vietnamese also launched more than 20 attacks against the Laoshan area during the same period. Meanwhile, the sources added, the Vietnamese had frequently dispatched spies and agents across the border to lay mines, kidnap Chinese inhabitants and conduct sabotage activities. Chinese frontier guards repulsed all these incursions. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1126 GMT 22 Apr 85]

SRV ARTILLERY AIMED AT THAI VILLAGES--Bangkok, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--A Thai senior officer recently disclosed that the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea's Banthap hills adjacent to Thailand's Trat Province had directed their artilleries at Thai villages ready for an incursion, the Thai press reported here today. Vice Admiral Prasert Noi Kamsiri [spelling as received], Commander of the Thai Marines, said the Vietnamese move was aimed at occupying the villages in southern Trat Province as a spring board to encircle the Kampuchean national army in the Kampuchean border. He declared that the Thai Marines would keep a close watch at the Vietnamese moves and would hit them back should they have the audacity to intrude into Thai territory. Prasert said that Vietnamese troops supported with tanks mounted attacks on the national army units in Kampuchea last week but failed to take any positions there due to the fierce resistance of the national army and sustained rain. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0903 GMT 29 Apr 85]

BELJING VIETNAMESE ON PROVOCATIONS--Since early April, Vietnamese troops have repeatedly waged armed provocations in border areas of China's Yunnan Province, disrupting the normal life and the spring crop production of the people in China's border areas. According to still incomplete statistics, up to 21 April, the Vietnamese troops on more than 100 occasions fired over 18,000 shells of various calibers on the Malipo, Maguan, Hekou, and Jinping areas in Yunnan Province, killing or wounding 29 Chinese civilians and destroying more than 670 hectares of crops and rubber plants. Meanwhile, the Vietnamese troops launched more than 20 attacks on China's Laoshan area. In self-defense, Chinese frontier guards hit back at the Vietnamese troops' armed provocations. [Text] [Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1100 GMT 23 Apr 85]

PRC-INDONESIAN RELATIONS--PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, before leaving Beijing, has indicated that the PRC intends to normalize relations with Indonesia after having had no diplomatic ties for the past 18 years. Wu will lead the PRC delegation to Indonesia for the 30th anniversary in commemoration of the Asia-Pacific conference in Bandung. He disclosed that the Beijing government is ready to develop good relations with Indonesia and widen economic academic, technological, and cultural cooperation. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesia 1500 GMT 21 Apr 85 BK]

CSO: 4213/222

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BEIJING COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S NICARAGUAN POLICY

OW061345 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 3 May 85

[*"International current events" program; talk by (Li Zaiting) of the Institute of Latin American Affairs of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences: "A Commentary on the Reagan Administration's Policy of Interference Against the Nicaraguan Government"*]

[*Excerpts*] On 23 April, the House of Representatives and Senate of the U.S. Congress separately carried out a vote on a motion by the Reagan administration requesting that U.S.\$14 million be provided in aid for the antigovernment armed forces in Nicaragua. The result was that the Republican-controlled Senate barely approved it by a weak seven-vote majority, while the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives voted against it. The U.S. Congress boycott was a setback to the Reagan administration's policy of interference against Nicaragua.

Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega immediately issued a statement stating: The vote of the U.S. House of Representatives against Reagan's motion is conducive to peace. It has taken a positive step.

Ever since it took the helm for a second term, the Reagan administration has been seeking the restoration of aid for the antigovernment armed forces in Nicaragua. It has launched a propaganda offensive, vigorously talking about the necessity of aiding the antigovernment armed forces in Nicaragua, and has carried out lobbying activities among influential members of Congress and among personages of political circles in an effort to obtain their support. At the same time, it has stepped up its activities in an attempt to soften opponents and enable Congress to adopt the Reagan administration's motion for aid for the antigovernment armed forces in Nicaragua.

On 4 April, President Reagan presented to the Nicaraguan government a so-called "peace plan," proposing that the Nicaraguan government hold talks with the antigovernment armed forces and reach an agreement with them within 2 months, with the mediation of the church, and that, if the two sides reach an agreement within this time limit, the United States will use the aid for the antigovernment armed forces in Nicaragua for so-called "humanitarian purposes" instead of military purposes.

The Nicaraguan government maintained that these gestures of the Reagan administration were merely a tactic to ensure that the antigovernment armed forces in Nicaragua obtain more U.S. dollars in aid. Nicaraguan President Ortega denounced Reagan's peace plan as an ultimatum to the Nicaraguan government and an interference in Nicaragua's internal affairs. Nicaragua only expressed its agreement to resume the government-to-government talks with the United States.

The main reason for the Reagan administration to spend so much effort to restore aid for the antigovernment armed forces in Nicaragua is that the anti-government armed forces in Nicaragua are an important tool of the United States against the Nicaraguan government. Ever since he took the helm of government in 1980, Reagan has regarded the Nicaragua issue as the major point in his Central American policy and opposition to the Sandinist regime as an important link in his contention for hegemony. According to official U.S. statements, his aim is to change the existing structure of the Nicaraguan regime and to make it suspend its military and security links with Cuba and the Soviet Union. In order to achieve this aim, the United States has carried out military actions inside Nicaragua by means of the antigovernment armed forces in Nicaragua to put pressure on the Sandinist regime.

The Reagan administration maintains that this tactic of putting pressure on the Sandinist regime by means of the antigovernment armed forces in Nicaragua will be effective. Therefore, it engages in providing aid for the antigovernment armed forces in Nicaragua through various methods. As shown by available accounts alone, the amount of U.S. aid in the past several years has reached U.S.\$80 million. These methods have not received a favorable response from the people, but have been extensively criticized by public opinion at home and abroad and opposed by Congress. Yet, the Reagan administration has clung obstinately to its course, determined to continue it with even greater efforts.

According to a report sent by the White House to the U.S. Congress last January, the White House hopes to further expand the antigovernment armed forces in Nicaragua by 15,000 more men to put still more pressure on the Sandinist elements. At the same time, the Reagan administration regards the anti-government armed forces in Nicaragua as an important tool for changing the Nicaraguan regime. Therefore, in spite of the fact that Reagan's policy of interference against Nicaragua has met with setbacks, he is not giving up easily.

On 1 May, the White House spokesman announced that Reagan had signed on 1 May an order on carrying out an economic embargo against Nicaragua. Observers universally maintain that the Reagan administration may provide aid for the antigovernment armed forces in Nicaragua through still other methods. According to a UPI report, Reagan has said that, even if Congress does not approve his requests, he will not abandon the antigovernment armed forces in Nicaragua no matter what happens. It has been disclosed that the White House will soon propose U.S.\$28 million in aid for the antigovernment element in Nicaragua in 1986. Under these circumstances, it will be difficult for the relations between the United States and Nicaragua to get settled; instead, they will continue to be tense.

CSO: 4000/215

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

ZHAO ZIYANG EXTENDS CONDOLENCES ON NEVES' DEATH

OW240753 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang today hailed Tancredo Neves, the late president-elect of Brazil, as an outstanding statesman who had contributed to the democratic cause in his country.

Zhao made these remarks when he paid his respects to Tancredo Neves at the Brazilian Embassy here this morning.

A portrait of President-elect Tancredo Neves, who died of illness on April 21, was placed in the mourning room.

Premier Zhao observed a silence before Tancredo's portrait and wrote in the mourners' book: "On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I extend profound condolences on the death of President Tancredo Neves, an outstanding Brazilian statesman."

Speaking to Brazilian Ambassador to China Italo Zappa, the premier said that President Tancredo, who was respected and loved by his people, had worked untiringly for the cause of democracy in Brazil. His death was a great loss to the Brazilian people, Zhao added.

The Chinese people, he said, were deeply grieved over the death of President Tancredo, who had cherished friendly feelings toward them.

He asked the Brazilian ambassador to convey his sympathy to the Tancredo family.

Thanking the Chinese premier for coming to the embassy, Ambassador Zappa said his condolences reflected the Chinese people's friendly feelings and support for the Brazilian people.

The Chinese people had a special place in the hearts of the Brazilian people, Zappa added.

Zhao also asked the Brazilian ambassador to convey his greetings to Brazil's new president, Jose Sarney.

The Chinese Government attached great importance to friendship with Brazil, Zhao said. He also expressed the belief that Sino-Brazilian friendship would grow still further during the presidency of Jose Sarney.

Among others going to the Brazilian Embassy to extend their condolences were Vice-Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee Yan Jici, State Councillor Gu Mu, and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Xu.

Wreaths were presented by Chinese President Li Xiannian, Premier Zhao and Chinese departments concerned.

President Li had earlier sent a message to President Jose Sarney extending his condolences on the death of President-elect Tancredo Neves.

CSO: 4005/863

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

COMMENTARY CALLS U.S. EMBARGO 'HEGEMONIST MOVE'

HK070632 Hong Kong AFP in English 0617 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Beijing, 7 May (AFP)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan's trade embargo against Nicaragua is a hegemonist move that violates international norms, China said today.

U.S. actions "have violated the international norms and the law governing international relations," the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA) said in a commentary published in the English-language CHINA DAILY today and not sighted elsewhere.

The commentary dismissed a U.S. spokesman's explanation that the trade embargo reflected Washington's "obligation to protect our security interests and those of our friends."

"How could a nation of less than three million threaten the security of a superpower?" the commentary said.

"There is no wonder that the U.S. hegemony has met strong opposition from the Nicaraguan Government," NCNA had said in a separate report from Managua yesterday.

U.S. Embassy officials here said they had taken note of the two dispatches but declined further comment.

Observers said that the use of the word "hegemony" to describe U.S. policies towards Nicaragua was one of the strongest Chinese criticism to date.

They added that since the NCNA dispatch was cast as a news report it carried less weight than a milder official commentary in the PEOPLE'S DAILY last week.

The party-run paper on Friday called on the United States to drop its "high pressure" policies towards Nicaragua and adopt a more reasonable attitude. Observers said that China's criticism of U.S. policies in Central America was an "irritant" in a generally strong Sino-U.S. relationship and was unlikely to serious strain relations.

Washington announced a total trade embargo of Nicaragua on May 1 to take effect today.

CSO: 4000/215

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

METHODS OF POPULATION CONTROL DISCUSSED

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No 6, 29 Nov 84 pp 3-5

[Article by Qian Xinzong [6929 0207 1813]: "Results and Methods of China's Controlling Its Population"]

[Text] Having received a letter of invitation from Wei-er-nei Fu-nuo-si [phonetic] director of the American Population Society, I hope to be able to take the time to attend the "Reform and Education Strategy Planning Symposium" to be held in Mexico City and at that meeting to discuss China's population problem. For me as an individual this is an excellent opportunity to meet with scholars from all over the world to investigate one of the most urgent strategic problems of the human race--the population problem.

China's work of controlling its population has already achieved very large results, and its population reproduction process is going through a historic change. In the old China the population reproduction process was the traditional one of a "high birth rate, high death rate and low rate of increase." In 1936 the birth rate and death rate were as high as 38 percent and 28 percent, respectively, with a natural rate of population increase of 10 percent and an average life expectancy of between 30 and 35 years. After the People's Republic of China was established, in the wake of economic development, improvement in the people's lives and the popularization of medical treatment and hygiene, the death rate dropped comparatively sharply. In 1957 the birth rate in China was still as high as 34 percent, but the death rate dropped to 10.8 percent, the population's natural rate of increase had risen to 23.2 percent; thus, the population increased at an unprecedented rate. And for quite a number of years, the population has maintained its high rate of increase, with a negative influence on our speeding up the development of the economy and improving the quality of the people's lives. In order to control the increase in the population, at the beginning of the 1960's pilot projects in family planning began to be put into effect in the cities, and scientists were organized to set about developing birth control drugs and devices. At the beginning of the 1970's family planning was launched on a broad scale, and the planned control of the increase in population began to be put into effect. At the end of the 1970's, the birth rate fell below 20 percent for the first time. In 1983 it reached 18.62 percent, the death rate also fell to 7.08 percent, the natural rate of increase fell to 11.54 percent and average life expectancy rose to 68 years. China's population-reproduction

process began to move toward one of a "low birth rate, low death rate and low rate of increase." The relationship between the population and the economy also began to move toward coordination. From 1979 to 1982 the national income increased at an average of 6.3 percent each year, the population increased at an average of 1.25 percent each year and the rate of increase of the economy was five times the rate of increase of the population, thus changing the situation of the serious proportionate disparity between the population and the economy that had existed for so many years.

China's policy of controlling the increase of its population implements and strictly adheres to the various laws and regulations of the state. The "Constitution of the People's Republic of China" promulgated by the 1982 People's Congress, as the fundamental law of the state, manifested in a concentrated form the will and interest of the people of the various ethnic groups of China and possesses the highest legal effect. The Constitution stipulates that "the state's promotion of family planning shall enable the increase in population to suit our plans for economic and social development." This, then, is the highest legal basis for China's population policy being implemented at the present stage, which has as its basic content the limiting of the quantity of the population while improving its quality, and it provides family planning with the highest legal effect. In order to ensure the successful implementation of our population policy, the Constitution also expressly stipulates that "husband and wife shall have the duty of implementing family planning" as one of the fundamental rights and duties of citizens. In addition, China's newly revised and promulgated "Marriage Law," as well as the "Law of Self-government for Ethnic Regions of the People's Republic of China" promulgated not long ago have other related laws and regulations, all of which provide the work of family planning with a legal basis from various points of view and establish a basis in the laws of the state for the work of controlling China's population. The "Marriage Law" stipulates that "the marriage age for males shall not be under 22 years, that for females it shall not be under 20 years and that late marriage and late reproduction should be encouraged." The "Marriage Law," out of concern for improving the quality of the population, also stipulates that consanguineous marriages and marriage by people suffering from diseases that would make marriage medically inadvisable are forbidden.

Here I would like to discuss the relationship between the "Law of Self-government for Ethnic Regions" and population control. The People's Republic of China is a country of many nations possessing 56 ethnic groups. The ethnic Chinese population comprises 94 percent and is the major ethnic group. Regarding all the peoples in the great family of our socialist motherland, China's government has all along pursued a policy of equality, unity and the common prosperity of ethnic groups and self-government for ethnic areas and applies these basic principles to all areas of work, including family planning and population control. According to the Constitution every ethnic minority is treated in the same way as the ethnic Chinese, and the bearing of children in a planned way is also advocated, but the demands are appropriately more liberal. This is because the size of the population, population density and

the population distribution of the various ethnic minority areas, as well as their land resources, economic development and scientific and educational situations, are different from those of the ethnic Chinese areas, and the majority of ethnic minorities are concentrated in the border areas, mountain areas, forest areas or open grasslands. The areas they occupy are extensive, and the population sparse. The "Law of Self-government for Ethnic Regions" clearly stipulates that "the self-government organizations of the minority self-governing areas shall, on the basis of our laws and regulations and in combination with the actual situations in their own areas, formulate and implement family planning methods." According to the Constitution and the "Law of Self-government for Ethnic Regions," the various ethnic minority areas shall, after taking into consideration the relationship between their own population and their land area, natural resources and economic development, promulgate and implement the relevant concrete family planning regulations. With regard to the planned bearing of children, implementation of this kind of flexible, distinction-making policy among the ethnic minorities is based on reality, is consistent with and is completely suited to the advantage of the ethnic minorities of the various areas and therefore has won the support of the ethnic minorities. China's government also places great importance on improving the quality of the ethnic minority populations and is making a great effort to disseminate knowledge of eugenics among the ethnic minorities, propagandize the life sciences, propagandize about the dangers of early marriage, early reproduction, having children too close together, having too many children and entering consanguineous marriage and enlighten the people of the various ethnic minorities so that they will take the initiative in reforming the various customs and habits which are disadvantageous to the prosperity of their peoples. In the course of reform, the government has not only provided the necessary guidance but has also provided appropriate help in the material, financial, medical care/hygiene and technical areas. This, then, is the concrete implementation of the principle of combining state guidance with the masses' own wishes in family planning work among the ethnic minorities.

What has enabled China's work of controlling its population to achieve such great results and to be representative of the people's wishes is, I must say, inseparable from the great concern of the leadership of China's government and the support of the broad masses and is also inseparable from our continually improving our family planning work methods and our adopting many styles of ideological education in order to enlighten the masses and heighten their conscientiousness in implementing family planning. What is worth bringing up here is that China, aside from adopting propaganda/educational tactics that everyone is relatively familiar with, and the use of propaganda/educational methods, in 1982, in the course of our family planning, "propaganda month" activities, particularly emphasized the propaganda/educational method of "contrast reckoning." With leaders acting in combination with the masses and proceeding from the concrete situation in the various areas, China launched "contrast reckoning" on all levels, using this method in our family planning work as a kind of saturation ideological educational method. What we term "contrast reckoning" means reckoning the change in the relationship, since the founding of our state, between the increase in population and the

amount of arable land available and the amount of grain produced; reckoning the change, following the increase in population, in the amount of child-rearing expenses needed by the state, collectives and families; reckoning the change that population increase has brought about in family life; reckoning whether, following the implementation of household land contracts, the principle of labor bringing about wealth depends on increasing the population or on improving the scientific and educational level; and reckoning whether using the major part of our forces to develop production, and at the same time controlling the increase of the population, would be good for promoting the building of modernization and enabling the people's lives to reach a fairly comfortable level by the end of this century, etc.

Through contrast reckoning; using facts that relate to the future of the state, the prosperity of the people and the vital interests of families and individuals; and explaining in simple, graphic terms the great rationality of controlling the population, the masses were able to understand readily, it was easy for them to accept and it naturally heightened the effect of the propaganda education and the masses' conscientiousness in implementing family planning.

Regarding the method of contrast reckoning, I feel it would be good to provide an example.

In China's Shandong Peninsula is a county called Wendong County which, after adopting the method of contrast reckoning, achieved outstanding results in population control. First the people there reckoned for the masses' benefit the relationship between population growth and the economy. In 1963 the county's natural rate of population increase was as high as 33.3 percent, and the value of total industrial and agricultural output averaged only 111.4 yuan per person. Since family planning was put into effect, in 1983 the natural rate of population increase and the average value per person of industrial/agricultural output were 5.97 percent and 991.2 yuan, respectively. When the rate of population increase went down, the economy rose, thus making a contribution to the state. Continuing, they calculated food grain production. In 1963 total food grain production was 283.03 million jin, and in 1983 it reached 820.8 million jin, with the average food grain production increasing from 276 per person to 685 jin. Then they calculated the peasants' income. In 1963 the peasants' average income was only 87 yuan per person, and in 1983 it increased to 484 yuan, 42 percent of the benefit of which was due to the smaller increase in the birth rate. In other words, if family planning had not been put into effect, the peasants' average income would still have been at a comparatively low level. Finally, they made a calculation regarding education. In 1965 the rate of children entering school was 85 to 98.9 percent. In addition, the average number of students passing examinations to enter middle/vocational schools and universities increased from 300 a year to 670. Through this method of reckoning, comparing and forming conclusions, the masses' minds were enlightened, causing them to feel deeply what a big difference there is between controlling the population and not controlling it and further strengthening the masses' conscientiousness in implementing family planning.

China's government, in the course of controlling its population, places a high degree of importance on coordinating population with economic and social development, and making them appropriate to one another. We feel that it is not possible to separate ourselves from economic and social development and solve in an isolated way the problem of the population increasing too much and too fast. We have felt all along that social and economic development is the basis for solving the population problem and that if we do not fully develop the economy it will not be possible for us to coordinate the population with development or enable the population problem to be solved. However, on the basis of the actual situation in China, if we want to solve the population problem, in addition to concentrating the major part of our forces to develop the economy, it will also be necessary for us to control effectively the increase in population. Therefore, in the course of realizing the four modernizations and building a socialist material and spiritual civilization, in order to strive vigorously to quadruple the value of our yearly industrial/agricultural output by the end of this century and enable the people's lives to attain a fairly comfortable level, we must get a very firm grasp of two links. The first link is the economy, using the major part of our financial, human and material forces and science and technology for economic construction, developing our productive forces and causing the economy to rise. The other link is population, whereby we unstintingly implement family planning and strive vigorously to keep our total population in this century below 1.2 billion.

In order to ensure the realization of our population control goals for this century, China's government, in addition to being steadfast in implementing our population policy, has also in other, related policies and measures provided for the encouragement of late marriage and late reproduction and for limiting the size of the population and improving the quality of the population. Among these policies and measures, I feel that the hygiene and health care measures have a very great effect on promoting family planning. China has 3.25 million hygiene and technical personnel and 130,000 "barefoot" doctors, and they are a powerful technical force for implementing family planning. It is their arduous labor, working in close coordination with family planning workers, workers concerned with women and workers in other related departments, that has done so much to promote China's population control activities. In addition, family planning has been a major task of the Department of Hygiene, regularly and unceasingly strengthening scientific research activities in family planning, vigorously improving the technical level of birth control, taking care to discover, from Chinese herbal medicine and from among the people, effective contraceptive and birth control drugs and methods and popularizing new results and techniques derived from scientific research on family planning as well as actively introducing and applying advanced foreign techniques and drugs/devices, etc., thus making a forceful contribution to population control. Also, in putting scientific obstetrical methods into effect, lowering the infant mortality rate, protecting small children, protecting pregnant women and women in childbirth, protecting old people, improving the population's level of health and life expectancy, etc., they have also achieved remarkable results, and the effect of this on promoting family planning work also cannot be underestimated.

Although China had achieved results in family planning, nevertheless if we want to attain the goals we have set for ourselves the work will still be arduous and awaits further vigorous effort. China is the most populous country in the world, and at the end of 1983 the population already reached over 1.024 billion. Therefore, in formulating our population policy we cannot but consider China's overall situation, the prosperity of its peoples and the immediate and long-term advantage of the people. For this reason the population policy formulated by China's government is to control the size of the population, improve its quality and enable population growth and social and economic development to be appropriate to one another. Over the past few years, due to our implementation of correct economic and population policies, China's economy has had a comparatively rapid development, and the population has also been effectively controlled. Our results and methods can be summed up in the following main points: 1) China's government, in the course of seeking out a socialist path with Chinese characteristics, on the one hand has made a great effort to develop our productive forces and at the same time has also effectively controlled the increase in population and has made a vigorous effort to make population and economic and social development coordinated and suited to one another. 2) in accordance with the Constitution, in implementing the general guiding policy of family planning we have proceeded from a basis of reality and provided separate guidance to the different ethnic minorities and the different areas. 3) Combining state guidance with the masses' own wishes is the basic principle underlying China's control of its population. 4) In the course of China's continuous improvement of its family planning working methods, contrast reckoning has emerged as an effective method which the masses find most easy to accept. 5) China's population-reproduction process is now going through a historic change and is beginning to move toward a "low birth rate, low death rate and low rate of increase."

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHINA'S POLICY ON HONG KONG REMAINS FIRM

Beijing LIAOWANG /OUTLOOK/ in Chinese No 27, 2 Jul 84 pp 6-7

/Article by staff reporters Gu Wenfu /7357 2429 4395/ and Zhu Minzhi /4281 2404 0037/: "The Chinese Government's Policy on Hong Kong Remains Firm and Unshakable: Deng Xiaoping /6772 1420 1627/ Gives Definite Answers to Questions Posed By Well-known Hong Kong Figures"/

/Text/ The stately Great Hall of the People was bathed in the brilliant sunshine of early summer. The Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Advisory Committee Deng Xiaoping met here for two successive days on 22 and 23 June with two groups of well-known Hong Kong figures. They were: a visiting delegation of Hong Kong Industry and Commerce headed by the Chairman of the Hong Kong Federation of Industry, Tang Xianggan /0781 5045 1626/, the Chairman of the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce Tang Jigan /0781 7535 1626/ and the President of the Joint Council of Hong Kong and Chinese Firms Ni Shaojie /0242 1421 2638/; and the well-known Hong Kong personalities Zhong Shiyuan /6988 1102 0337/, Deng Lianru /6772 5571 1172/ and Li Guowei /0448 0948 0251/.

The nearly 80-year-old Deng Xiaoping was full of vitality and very talkative. His meetings with both groups of personages lasted over 3 hours. During these talks Deng Xiaoping reiterated the Chinese Government's principles and positions on the question of Hong Kong. He gave explicit answers to a whole series of questions raised by his guests, and in addition expounded in great detail on the Chinese Government's general and specific policies.

Policies on Hong Kong Will Not Change

When the Hong Kong figures asked whether China's policies on Hong Kong would change, Deng Xiaoping's answer was simple and straightforward: the positions, principles and policies which the Chinese Government has adopted to resolve the question of Hong Kong are firm and unshakable.

Deng Xiaoping said it has been stated many times that after our government regains sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997, the current society and economic system will not change, the laws basically will not change and ways of life will not change. Hong Kong's position as a free trade port and center for international trade and finance will not change. Hong Kong can continue to preserve and develop economic relations with other nations. We have also

stated many times that Beijing will not dispatch cadres to the Hong Kong Special Zone Government except for troops, and this also will not change. The reason we will send in military troops is to safeguard national security, not to interfere with the internal affairs of Hong Kong. Our policies on Hong Kong will not change for 50 years. We mean what we say.

He said that in recent years, China has continuously overcome "leftist" mistakes. After 5½ years, the desired results are already visible. It is just under such circumstances that we have proposed the method of using one nation-two systems to resolve the Hong Kong and Taiwan questions.

Deng Xiaoping emphatically stated that we have already talked about one nation-two systems for several years. This policy has already passed the National People's Congress. Some people worry that this policy might change. I say it will not change. The crucial question is whether or not this policy is correct. If it is correct, it cannot change. If this policy is not correct, then it may change. China is now opening up to the outside world and is enlivening economic policies at home. Who can change this? If this changes, the livelihoods of 80 percent of the people will be lowered and their confidence will be lost. Consequently, the deciding factor is whether or not the policy is correct. If the road we travel is correct, the people will approve and no one can change it.

#### The Solution of One Nation-Two Systems Is Good

Deng Xiaoping elaborated on the policy of one nation-two systems. He said that in the Peoples Republic of China, this tentative idea of implementing a one nation-two system policy grew out of consideration of our own circumstances, and now it has already become a question of international attention. China has the problem of Hong Kong and Taiwan; where is the way out of this dilemma? Should socialism gobble up Taiwan, or the "Three People's Principles" advocated by Taiwan gulp down the mainland? It won't be easy for either to swallow the other. If things can't be resolved peacefully, there is only military means to regain control. This would not be to either side's advantage. To bring about a unified nation is the national hope. For 100 years of no unity there should be 1,000 years of unity. I think the only way to resolve this question is to implement one nation with two systems. A host of world problems are confronted with the question of using either peaceful means of resolution or of using nonpeaceful means of resolution. At any rate a solution must be found. New problems require new solutions.

Deng Xiaoping said, our adoption of the one nation-two system method to solve the question of Hong Kong proceeds from the real situation completely, not from a temporary impetuous feeling. Nor from toying around. A successful resolution of the Hong Kong question would be an example which may provide beneficial leads for resolving many problems internationally.

Deng Xiaoping emphatically stated that, if we look at the history of the world, what other government has set down such an enlightened policy? If we look at the history of capitalism and at western nations, what other nation has done this?

### Hong Kong People Are Able To Govern Themselves

In talking about some people who do not believe that Hong Kong people are able to govern Hong Kong, Deng Xiaoping put forth that not believing that the Chinese people have the ability to properly administrate Hong Kong is an attitudinal legacy of old colonialism. He said that foreigners have looked down upon Chinese people for 150 years and subjected them to humiliation. After the establishment of the Peoples Republic of China, China's image was transformed. China's image today was not created by the Qing government, not by the northern warlords and not by the Jiang family offspring. It was the Peoples Republic of China which transformed China's image. At any rate we are all yellow sons; no matter how we dress ourselves or what standpoint we take, at least we have a sense of pride in our Chinese nation. Hong Kong people also have this national pride.

Deng Xiaoping said that Hong Kong people are able to govern Hong Kong. There must be this self-confidence. The former prosperity of Hong Kong was achieved by the Hong Kong people with Chinese people as the main body. The intellect of Chinese people is not inferior to foreigners, Chinese people are not feeble-minded. We should not always think that only foreigners can do things well. We must believe that we Chinese ourselves can perform well.

Deng Xiaoping mentioned that the so-called lack of faith of Hong Kong people is not the real opinion of Hong Kong people. He said that the content of the present Sino-British talks has not yet been made public, that a lot of Hong Kong people do not understand Chinese Government policies, and that as soon as they really understand, they will have complete self-confidence. The policies we have adopted to resolve the Hong Kong question were promulgated by Premier Zhao in the report on government work, were passed by the National People's Congress, and are very serious matters. If there are still people who speak of the question of confidence and have no sense of trust in the Peoples Republic of China and the Chinese Government, then there's no point in talking about anything. We believe that the people of Hong Kong can govern Hong Kong and cannot continue to let foreigners rule it. Otherwise the Hong Kong people would not under any circumstances acquiesce.

### Hong Kong People Will Govern Hong Kong With Patriots As the Main Body

When the Hong Kong visitors asked about the implications of Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong and about who would govern, Deng Xiaoping said that there are standards and boundaries for Hong Kong people in ruling themselves. The standard must be that the main body of Hong Kong people who govern Hong Kong be patriotic. The main ingredient of the coming Hong Kong Government will be patriots. Of course it will accommodate other people and will invite foreigners to be consultants. What is meant by patriot? The standards for patriots would be to respect one's own nationality, to earnestly and sincerely endorse the motherland in regaining sovereignty over Hong Kong, and not to harm the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong. They must fulfill these conditions, no matter whether they believe in capitalism or feudalism, or even slavishness, they all must be patriots. We do not require that they all approve of China's socialist system. We only require that they love the motherland and love Hong Kong.

## Carry Out Well the Work of the Transitional Period Before 1997

In his talks with the Hong Kong figures, Deng Xiaoping spoke of the concerns of the Hong Kong people over the transitional period of 13 years. He said there are still 13 years before 1997. Beginning now we will step by step resolve the problems of the transitional period. One is not to allow great fluctuations or deviations, to preserve the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong; second is to create the conditions allowing the people of Hong Kong to smoothly take over the reins of government. Hong Kong people from all walks of life should work hard to achieve this.

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CSO: 4005/846

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### 1982 HOUSEHOLD REGISTRATION DATA DISCUSSED

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No 6, 29 Nov 84 pp 27-30

[Article by Zhou Guangsheng [6650 1684 516B] of the Jiangsu Population Census Office: "The Effect of Household Registration Data in China's 1982 Population Census"]

[Text] China has a relatively tight household registration system and has relatively complete household registration data. The Third Population Census, carried out in 1982, made use of certain utilizable aspects of the household registration data. The facts demonstrate that using household registration data in the population census have been effective and successful.

#### I. The Household Registration Data Were a Favorable Condition for China's Carrying out its Population Census, and Making Use of this Favorable Condition Was Appropriate to China's Actual Situation.

The household registration system presently in use in China has been in effect for over 30 years, and its basic features are that in cities and townships seven items are recorded: permanent residents, temporary residents, births, deaths, moves out, moves in and any changes in these items. In the rural areas the permanent resident population is registered, along with births, deaths, moves out and moves in. On this basis, annual population statistics are compiled.

There is a difference, and also a connection, between a population census and household registration. A population census is a large-scale, scientific investigative method, and obtaining statistical data on the population through a census provides a large-volume, reliable numerical basis for the building of socialism, for making arrangements for the material and cultural lives of the masses and for formulating population plans and policies. Household registration is an administrative/management system, and getting a firm grasp on the changes in the situation of the population has its effect in identifying citizens and protecting their rights and interests. Since their goals and requirements are different, there are also great differences in the nature of the work, the items registered and their working methods. Though the household registration organizations also compile yearly population statistics, these statistical items are comparatively simple, there is a considerable

limitation on the quantity and quality of the items recorded and it is difficult for the two kinds of data to overlap, be divided into groups or be compared, and that is the reason why China still had to carry out a population census in spite of the fact that it already possessed both the household registration data and its accompanying yearly population statistics. But there is also a connection between a population census and household registration and, with regard to the object of household registration, for over 98 percent of the population the two are the same; with regard to the items recorded in the household registration, some of them are the same as those in a population census. Basically speaking, the objective of the work, investigation and registration of both population census and household registration is people, and both seek, to a considerable degree and through concrete investigation and the items registered, to report the characteristics of the population.

The differences between them have determined that the two cannot "replace" one another; the connection between them has determined that the two may supplement one another. A population census can make use of household registration data, and the work of household registration can be tested and furthered by means of the data obtained in a population census.

The technical methods of China's household registration are still comparatively backward, but they nevertheless possess the qualities of strictness and a mass nature. First of all, there are a perfect management system and a group of mainstay management cadres rich in experience, and the various household administration areas have clear areas of jurisdiction. Second, there are unified management methods. The household registration organizations and the communes and brigades have established "household registration books"; cities, townships and some of villages have a "household book" for each household in which any changes in moves out, moves in, births and deaths must be registered. Before the population statistics are compiled at the end of each year there must be a universal checking of households against these books. In addition, there is the support of the broad masses. Since household registration has the effect of proving the identity of citizens and protecting their legal rights and interests, the masses are fairly conscientious in executing it. At the same time, household registration is closely bound up with the vital interests of the masses. Going to school, taking jobs, marriage as well as the supply of certain necessities are all inseparable from household registration. The results of the hand-collected data of the 1982 Population Census show clearly that for 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous areas (except Tibet), people registered in the household registration system comprise 99.53 percent of the total population, and people for whom the permanent place of residence and the place of residence given in the household registration data are the same comprise 98.86 percent. This clearly indicates that the execution of China's household registration system is conscientious.

I feel that in China the household registration data are a utilizable, favorable condition for carrying out a population census. Some countries, though they have no household registration to make use of, have nevertheless

utilized data from other areas, such as tax registration, mobile auto registration and telephone registration. Making use of this kind of data provides basic clues for a population census and is essentially the same as China's use of its household registration data. The only difference is in the source of the data. Moreover, China's use of its household registration data possesses even greater superiority, in that the data is comparatively complete, there is comparatively more utilizable content and the standardization is comparatively good.

### III. In Order To Make Better Use of the Household Registration Data, Prior to the Census Household Registration was Reorganized.

In order to make better use of the household registration data, the "Methods of the Third National Population Census" stipulated that "before the population census begins, the various levels of population census organizations must offer assistance to the household registration organizations in accordance with the 'Household Registration Regulations'. Household registration shall be conscientiously reorganized." This reorganization was carried out under the leadership of the household registration organizations with the full cooperation of concerned departments and was centered on the major problems existing within the household registration. Throughout the country 5.7 million census personnel, household registration personnel as well as other basic-level cadres were transferred, trained and formed into a specialized contingent for reorganizing the household registration work. Taking over a year, on the basis of experience gained from pilot projects, they began with propaganda education, carried out their investigations and verifications household by household, individual by individual and item by item, carried out their rectifications problem by problem and, in the latter part of the reorganization, carried out a careful examination and check in accordance with five standards. The five standards were: 1) that the broad mass of cadres and the masses had been universally educated in the laws and regulations governing household registration and were able to adhere conscientiously to the household registration management system; 2) that the disorder in household registration management had been corrected and that the circumstances of permanent households, long-term temporary residence, persons without households and persons separated from their households were clearly checked and verified person by person and household by household; 3) that the various discrepancies in household registration had been clearly investigated and corrected so that the items were complete and accurate; 4) that the problem regarding people who were separated from their households had been solved; 5) and that the various household registration management systems had been restored and perfected, so they could get a timely hold on population movements.

The results of the household registration reorganization were manifold, and only those figures which relate to the population census are here listed.  
1. A total of 4.018 million people were discovered whose household was listed as being in a particular county or city yet whose place of residence was another county or city, or whose households was listed as being in a different

county or city yet whose place of residence was in a given county or city. This number came to 4 percent of the total population, thus resolving through the reorganization the location of 1.08 million people. 2. A total of 12.05 million people were discovered whose household was listed as being in city A of a given county, yet whose place of residence was city B of that county. This number comprised 12 percent of the total population, resolving through the reorganization the location of 7.625 million people. 3. A total of 4.702 million children born in excess of family planning or out of wedlock were discovered who had not been included in the household registration, along with 1.81 million other people not included in the household registration--a total of 6.512 million people amounting to 6.5 percent of the total population, thus resolving through the reorganization the location of 4.483 million people. 4. A total of 6.10 million people were discovered who because of reasons such as death, military service or criminal judgments should have been eliminated from the household registration or had been duplicated in the household registration. These comprised 6.1 percent of the total population and have all been stricken from the records. 5. A total of 5.45 million people were discovered who had registered in the "household book" (which are issued to households and of which each household has 1 copy) yet did not appear in the "household registration book" (used by the household registration organizations), amounting to 5.4 percent of the total population. These have all been corrected. 6. A total of 96.976 million items were discovered which have been corrected in the "household books" yet for which the corresponding corrections had not been made in the "household registration books" or in which there were discrepancies regarding age, educational level and the like, amounting to about 6 percent of the total number of items. These have all been corrected.

The advantages for the population census of reorganizing the household registration are easy to see. First of all, through investigating and verifying household by household and person by person we got a fundamental grasp of the base number of the "five types of people" who are the objective of the census. Second, it made the household registration data more complete, more reliable and more utilizable by the population census. In addition, it laid a better foundation for perfecting the household registration system and for providing regular data on population statistics to the state.

### III. The Utilization of Household Registration Data Was Carried out Under the Premises That We Must Persevere in the Principle of Using the Permanent Resident Population as Our Basis That It Is Necessary To Investigate Directly Household by Household and Person by Person.

Through reorganizing the household registration, we got a good hold on the base number of the "Five types of people" who are the objective of the census registration, which could then be utilized by the census. Apart from this, we were also able to utilize the reorganization in the following areas:

1. On the basis of areas of jurisdiction which were the same for administrative management and household registration management, we drew up an address code book, delineated census areas, assigned census personnel and distributed census

forms. China's areas of jurisdiction for administrative management and household registration management are the same and are fairly perfect. In cities and townships, there are residents' committees and residents' party groups; in the countryside there are production brigades and production teams. In the coastal, mountain and border areas, as well as areas with a concentration of ethnic minorities, it is the same. It is very clear which families and which households belong to which residents' party group or production team, and which residents' groups and which production teams belong to which household registration organization. The residents' organizations and household registration organizations of some newly constructed residential areas have also been established through the reorganization of the household registration. It is not only administrative personnel who understand their scope of management; the masses also know their own jurisdictional relationships and are in the habit of arranging their activities in accordance with administrative divisions. The results of the census prove that this kind of division is both thorough and saves trouble and in the course of registration there was no instances of entire teams or groups being duplicated or omitted from the registration.

2. Utilization of the household registration data provided the population census with basic clues for on-the-spot registration. The "Methods of the Third National Population Census" stipulated that "the registration of the population census shall be carried out using the household as the unit." "The work of registering the population census shall be the responsibility of the census personnel." The census personnel took getting a clear prior idea of the population situation in their own census area, particularly the circumstances of the second, third and fourth of the "five types of people," as being extremely important. The household registration data provided convenient conditions for this purpose, and prior to the census registration the census personnel, through the household registration organizations and clues gained from making household-by-household visits, made a good preparation for the census registration. The concrete method of utilization was drawing up "file copies by name of head of household," with the form looking as follows:

File Copy: Name of Head of Household

Name of Head of Household	Number of People in Household

By means of this work a clear idea was obtained of the total number of households and people in a given census area and of which people belonged to the given census area's registration, thus avoiding the occurrence of duplications and omissions. Comparing the items in China's current household registration with the 19 items in the 1982 population census registration, 9 items were identical, of which 8 were to be filled in on the form person by person, namely family and given names, relationship to the head of household, sex, age, ethnic group, educational level, profession and marital status. There was one item to be filled in on the form by household, namely the address of the household. In order to prevent individual census takers from trying to save

themselves some trouble by copying some of the items from the household registration forms, prior to the census registration the clear stipulation was made that the person making the declaration must declare item by item, and the census taker must fill in the form item by item and afterwards re-check and verify item by item.

3. The utilization of the household registration materials corroborated the number of households, number of people and related items in the census registration. Due to the fact that some items are closely connected with the vital interests of the masses, and also owing to record problems or the influence of custom and habit, residents sometimes made inaccurate declarations. The household registration data could be used to verify certain items in the census registration, and when contradictions appeared, since it was not simply that the household registration could be used as the standard, it was also not simply that the declaration of the declarant should be used as the basis but rather that the matter had to be reinvestigated, more material obtained and the forms amended.

In addition, the household registration personnel also assisted the census personnel in carrying out the census registration. The household registration personnel were comparatively clear about the household situation in their own areas of jurisdiction, and to make use of this advantageous condition, prior to the census registration they were asked to provide clues, help with the drawing up of the "file copies by name of head of household," give propaganda and explanations to the masses and help with checking the number of households, the number of people as well as some of the items.

The population census utilized the household registration data but was not limited by it. In recording the census, two main principles were maintained: one was to make sure that the declaration was made by the head of the household or by someone within the household familiar with the household's situation, with the census taker filling in the forms household by household, person by person and item by item, first asking and then entering the items on the form. The second was the principle of registering the permanent resident population.

#### IV. Utilizing Household Registration Data Was Good for the Population Census and Also Served To Promote the Work of Household Registration.

Census registration was the basic work of the population census. The fact that we completed this task at a fairly high standard within the space of 10 days is inseparable from this basis of utilizing the household registration data. The expenses incurred by this census were small compared with some countries (naturally there are many elements in this economy), but the cost was already quite a lot considering our country's financial capability. If we had thrown the household registration to one side and not utilized it, our expenses would have been greater.

The household registration helped the population census and, in the same way, the population census is having the effect of testing and promoting household registration. Reorganizing household registration in the preparatory stage

of the census was a direct test and promotion of household registration, and although the reorganization's aim was on behalf of the population census, use of the reorganization's results was extremely good for, and very much served to promote, the work of household registration.

The Third Population Census' utilization of household registration has aspects that are worthy of study and inquiry. First of all, some places in their census registration did not fully utilize the household registration data to verify the census' number of households, number of people and certain items on the forms. Second, with regard to the second and third of the "five types of people" (i.e., those who have lived in a given place for more than a year yet whose household is in another place, and those who have lived in a given place for less than a year and have been separated from their place of household registration for more than a year), their numbers amount to only 0.66 percent of the total population, yet the cost of including them in the census registration is relatively great. The method of registering this portion of the people, as well as the problem of better delimiting the various categories of permanent residents, still await the summing up of our experience and further inquiry.

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EAST REGION

FUJIAN BUREAU CHIEF DISMISSED FROM PARTY

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jan 85 p 1

[Article: "Former Bureau Chief of Quanzhou Bureau of Labor, Wu Zhangqi, Expelled from Party"]

[Text] On 21 January the General Office of the Fujian provincial CPC committee issued a bulletin to all provincial party organizations that former bureau chief of the Quanzhou Bureau of Labor, Wu Zhangqi [0702 1757 4388] and his wife, Yang Cuiying [2254 5050 5391] were deprived of party membership due to persistence in mistaken ways and attempts to overturn a court verdict.

During the period that Wu Zhangqi was bureau chief of the Quanzhou Bureau of Labor he used his authority fraudulently and cheated the organization. He gave employment to his unemployed wife, Yang Cuiying, first as a collective staff member, then in a state owned unit. When this disgusting conduct was exposed by a female worker, he then struck for revenge by dismissing this woman without cause. He also used his personal authority to presumptuously find employment for his daughter. On 9 September 1980 the Quanzhou municipal CPC committee decided to punish Wu Zhangqi and Yang Cuiying: Wu Zhangqi was placed on party probation for one year and was dismissed from his posts as Labor Bureau bureau chief and as committee member of the revolutionary committee. Yang Cuiying was given an internal Party warning as well as dismissal from her position and returned to her residence.

After Wu Zhangqi and Yang Cuiying had received their punishment they refused help and education from the organization, persisted in their errors, and even countered with false charges against Party disciplinary cadre. They continued to apply to "bring suit" as late as March of this year [1984] in an attempt to reverse the decisions against them. Even more disgusting was that Wu Zhangqi and Yang Cuiying misrepresented conditions to the WORKER'S DAILY, confused public opinion, and created much ill feeling in Jinjiang Prefecture and Quanzhou city. In March 1982, after study, the Quanzhou municipal Party committee decided to employ Wu Zhangqi at the city native household supplies company, but Wu would not accept. On 13 March of that year the municipal personnel office formally informed Wu of his work transfer, notifying him again on two occasions, 14 July and 19 November, but Wu Zhangqi would still not report to his work unit. When in the first half of 1983 organizational readjustment of wages had been fundamentally completed, the municipal Party

committee determined that "if Wu Zhangqi refused to report to work, his wages would not be continued." Only under these conditions did Wu Zhangqi report to the city native household supplies company, on 27 June 1983.

The Central Party Disciplinary Commission sent out a reexamination group in April of last year [1983] for reexamination of the case of Wu Zhangqi. From 12 April to 8 June the reexamination group investigated 64 units and 134 people in Fuzhou, Quanzhou, and Huian, taking statements from personnel there and obtaining a great deal of material evidence and testimony. In the reexamination situation report it was said: after reexamination the prefectural and municipal disciplinary committees firmly believe that the three primary errors of Wu Zhangqi and Yang Cuiying were genuine, that the determination was correct, and that the affair was handled appropriately. Although the reexamination group often instructed and helped them, Wu and Yang still had bad attitudes, and prevaricated and refused to yield in the face of irrefutable facts. Based on the manner of Wu Zhangqi and Yang Cuiying after receipt of their punishment, the "Report" said, Wu Zhangqi and Yang Cuiying have completely lost the moral character of a Communist Party member, and it is recommended that the Quanzhou municipal party committee revoke the party memberships of Wu and Yang.

The bulletin of the general office of the provincial committee said that after Wu Zhangqi and Yang Cuiying had been dealt with they persisted in their errors and made attempts to reverse the decision against them, making counter accusations against the cadres of the disciplinary committee in retaliation against them. With the patient help, instruction, and serious criticism of the party organizations Wu and Yang still showed no remorse. To further clarify the facts and differentiate between what was true and what false, relevant party organizations made a reexamination of this case. The reexamination felt that the facts in the case were clear, the evidence irrefutable, the judgment correct, and the handling appropriate. That Wu Zhangqi and Yang Cuiying persisted in their errors and sought to overturn the verdict was error upon error. Accordingly, it was decided by the Quanzhou municipal party committee that with the approval of the Jinjiang prefectoral party committee the party memberships of Wu Zhangqi and Yang Cuiying would be revoked. After study by the provincial party committee this was communicated to party organizations throughout the province.

The bulletin strongly pointed out that when party members are punished by the party discipline committees it is permissible to appeal to party organizations. But those appeals must be sincere and factual, practical and realistic, and it is definitely not permissible to cover up and conceal mistakes, and it is even less permissible to exchange what is right with what is wrong, to distort the facts, and to cheat organizations.

As the bulletin said, based upon the Party principle of "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones, and cure the sickness to save the patient," enthusiastically helping comrades who have erred to see the error of their ways and to correct their errors is an unshirkable duty of party organizations and each Communist Party member. But those who persist in their errors, refuse the education of the party organization, and attempt to overturn verdicts will not be tolerated nor accommodated, nor even more can we

encourage or support those who have erred. The reexamination and handling of the case of Wu Zhangqi was an example that upheld the seriousness of Party discipline, maintained party character, and held to realistic and practical principles. And it was undoubtedly an occasion of penetrating education for the broad spectrum of party members on party character, party spirit, and party discipline.

Finally, the bulletin pointed out that to resolutely uphold party discipline is an important responsibility of every party member. Each member of the Communist Party must maintain party character, must maintain the truth, and must be bold in struggling against all mistaken tendencies. We need to support the party organs for inspecting discipline in doing their duty, and need to better do the work of serious party discipline and rectification of party spirit.

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EAST REGION

FUJIAN COUNTY SECRETARY MAKES USE OF TALENT

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by Lin Hongliang [2651 7703 5328] and Chen Xuexin [7115 1331 2450]: "Respecting Knowledge and Making Use of Talent: Guangze County Actively Pursues Its Investigation into the Entrance of Intellectuals into the Party, and the Promotion of Intellectuals into Responsible Positions"]

[Text] The CPC County Committee of Guangze County has achieved great results in the elimination of "leftist" ideological obstruction, in the expulsion of all kinds of prejudice and censure, and in its brave promotion of younger intellectual cadres into positions of responsibility.

I

Guangze is a small remote county in mountainous northern Fujian in which, owing to a long period of "leftist" influence, an existing group of intellectual cadres had been discriminated against and excluded. Among the more than 4,000 party members in the county only 5.1 percent were intellectual party members with a college, vocational, or higher education. Many outstanding intellectuals have willingly borne the burden of office for many years in the mountainous areas of Guangze, but for reasons of "family status," "social connections," etc., they were kept outside the party doors. It was difficult for intellectuals to join the party, and promotion and responsible service were even more difficult. According to statistics from the end of 1983, of 144 people in county level organization leadership, only 30 had a college, technical, or higher education, which is 20.8 percent. Of the 54 people in primary or deputy commune leadership only 18 had such an education, or 18.5 percent [as published].

Last spring, along with the onset of the restructuring of the economic system, the Guangze CPC committee realized that to invigorate the economy of Guangze respect for knowledge and talent was an urgent matter, as was the responsible employment of talented individuals. The county party committee resolutely resolved to treat the encouragement of admission to the party of outstanding intellectuals as a pressing matter for the county committee to deal with. They also charged organizations and departments and party organizations at all levels to formulate and develop plans. County CPC committee secretary, Ye Guanghui [0673 0342 6540], was quick to call for attention to the recruitment

of talent, the fostering of talent, the treasuring of talent, and the retention of talent. He also urged quick resolution of the problem of intellectuals "gaining admission to the party," and that they should definitely not tolerate the exclusion of outstanding intellectuals. To eliminate the disruption of "leftist" thinking he went on to assign relevant departments to print up the articles published in periodicals concerning backward policies toward intellectuals for distribution to all levels of party organizations for study. On this basis he went personally to some units to investigate and to get to the bottom of things, and where he supervised and urged the leadership to be relentless in dealing with this backwardness. Since last year 107 outstanding intellectuals throughout the county have been recruited into the Party, and 85 intellectuals with college, technical, or higher educations have been promoted to leadership positions of all levels. There are 14 people with college, technical, or higher educations among the CPC committee secretaries of the 7 townships and one town in the county and the 16 township and town heads.

## II

This respect for knowledge by the Guangze CPC committee, and its strong recruitment of outstanding intellectuals into the party, together with the methods by which it courageously promoted and made use of intellectuals, earned the praise of the broad cadres and masses. But a small amount of pernicious "leftist" influence had not been completely eradicated which still holds those bound by old restraints, who then criticize the county committee and "strike out against admission to the party" and "strike out against promotion," and who have even denounced Comrade Ye Guanghui to higher authorities.

Could it be that these intellectuals should not be admitted to the party, that they should not be used? Could it be that the county CPC committee and Ye Guanghui have erred?

Please read the following facts.

In early spring of last year, Ye Guanghui went into the country to the hospital at the Chafu commune to learn about a doctor Ji from Putian county who had been working in Guangze for more than 20 years. He was hard working and sincere, and he constantly improved his skills. He was well thought of by the masses of the mountainous area and had often been praised as an advanced worker. However, because his father had joined underground factions in his early years, he had been unjustly wronged during the "cultural revolution," had been implicated by others, and although he had applied for party membership for years, no one had paid any attention to him. When Ye Guanghui had returned to the county seat he immediately supervised and urged relevant departments in actively recruiting him to the party. Chen Meiyu [7115 5019 3768], Head Nurse at the county hospital, is from a family of overseas Chinese. After coming to Guangze after graduation from the county school of nursing in 1959, she worked hard and was praised every year as an advanced worker, twice being picked as the outstanding nurse in the province and even received the commendation of the provincial people's government. However, because of so-called "foreign connections" no one considered admission to the

Party. Last spring, when she had heard the report of the county committee regarding active recruitment of intellectuals into the party she could not even sleep, and with tears in her eyes went to the party organization to fill out an application form for party membership. But someone, feeling that she had changed too quickly and that her request was too sudden, proposed that she be examined again next year. When Ye Guanghui found out, he spoke earnestly to that comrade: She has been an advanced worker for more than 20 years and has received the commendation of the provincial government. Isn't that enough of an examination? With the personal attention of Ye Guanghui, Chen Meiyu was in the first group to be admitted last year. Huang Zirong [7806 4793 2827], a 37 year old assistant engineer in the Office of Water and Electricity, is a very competent person in the construction of rural small-scale hydroelectricity. He is an expert at everything, including design, surveying, and construction. The Gao family reservoir, largest in Guangze County, was designed and constructed by him. Although he had applied for party membership for many years, he was always refused on the excuse of "arrogance" because he does not hesitate to offer his opinion. This year, the county CPC committee demanded that the party organization of the Office of Water and Electricity correctly treat intellectuals, that it distinguish clearly between principal and secondary aspects, and that it actively recruit intellectuals into the party. After Huang Zirong became a member his work became more positive and bold, and he has recently moved to the construction site of a grade-2 power station to take on an even greater hydroelectric project.

### III

There is a saying that goes: it is easy to get an army 1,000 strong but even one general is hard to find. It is also difficult to select talent in Guangze. The Guangze Party committee has maintained principles in selecting talent, has eliminated obstruction, and has boldly selected talented intellectuals for positions of leadership. After graduating from high school before the "cultural revolution," Guo Yayuan [6753 0068 0337] came voluntarily as a teacher to a locally run school in the mountains. Because he worked whole-heartedly in the service of education in the mountainous area, and because he had learned how to do good things from the example of Lei Feng, he was selected to study at Xiamen University during the "cultural revolution." Since his return to the county after graduation he has served as deputy director of the Lifang commune and as its party secretary. He has been a bold administrator, with many accomplishments from his work. At the same time he encountered some unhealthy tendencies and offended certain leaders. The year before last the county recommended that he join a leading group, but there were anonymous accusations against him. First, he was accused of financial problems and then of "stirring up revolt." Several times the prefecture and the county investigated but all accusations were without substance, but there were those who still used both open and secret methods to contain him. Early last year, because of an outcry by a great many cadre there was another investigation of Guo Yayuan, which recommended to the prefectural committee that he join the county leadership group. Still people anonymously accused him and he was investigated yet again, and the accusations were proved completely false. But there were still people who accused Guo Yayuan, saying, "if the county committee employs him it will lose a great deal." Guo Yayuan responded clearly: "It is better to use a flawed gem than to use a great deal

of flawless rocks." When it came time to select new groups for the county committee, Guo Yayuan was only four votes shy of getting a majority of the entire vote for committee member in the county CPC committee and was later elected to the standing committee.

There was another sort of cadre. He graduated from the history department of Fudan University in Shanghai and had worked for decades in Guangze County. He worked for a long time at publicity and often participated in base level investigatory research. He was accomplished and capable, but because of unjust and false accusations he was ignored for decades. Even after rehabilitation he had not received a responsible position and he was now over 50 years old. Age counted for much according to the demands of the county committee for readjustment of groups. The county committee felt that this person was not only educated and accomplished, but was also in good health with high enthusiasm for work. They felt that he could work for several more years and ought to be employed, and made him assistant department head of the propaganda department.

There was another method worthy of attention in the process by which the Guangze county committee selected intellectuals, namely that they especially respected and fostered recent graduates of colleges and vocational schools. The county committee first sent all college and vocational school students assigned to Guangze to basic levels for training. Then, after actual experience and examination, the best were raised to positions of leadership. Wang Lin [3769 7207], graduate of the agricultural institute, was first an agronomist at the Lifang commune, where he worked very hard and vigorously. Last spring, after he had been sent to the Chafu commune to be deputy director, his work became even more bold and circumspect. The planned rearing and reservoir emigration for which he had responsibility was all done very well. After personal examination by county CPC committee secretary Ye Guanghui, it was recommended that he be promoted to secretary of the county committee of the Communist Youth League.

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EAST REGION

FUJIAN ORGANIZES CADRE TECHNICAL SECONDARY EDUCATION

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Tian Jinya [3944 6855 1246] and Huang Wenshu [7806 2429 2579]: "Pay Attention to Technical Secondary Education for Cadre"]

[Text] From what these reporters have learned at the All-province Conference on Cadre Technical Secondary Education held in Fuzhou a few days ago, there have been great advances in the technical secondary education for cadre in this province as this year they are planning for 25,000 new students, 6 times more than last year.

At present in Fujian Province there are more than 48,000 cadres under 45 years of age with an education of middle school or below. There are about 20,000 who, having graduated from high school during the "cultural revolution," did not in fact attain a high school level. And there are also more than 20,000 teachers at locally run elementary schools, which means that all together there are about 90,000 throughout the province who must participate in the technical secondary training. According to central requirements we ought to train this batch in groups and at different times, so that by 1990 all will have received a technical secondary education.

It was clearly announced at the meeting that: 1. those under 45 who have not received a technical secondary education must actively study, and those who are recommended for testing by an organization and who themselves have no cause not to test, or after admission have no cause not to begin study will otherwise not be promoted nor given higher rank, and if already in a leadership position, will be demoted. 2. Those who are below 45 years of age, and who after study have not yet attained a technical secondary (high school) education level by 1990 will all be withdrawn from cadre ranks and assigned to other tasks.

It was brought out at the meeting that wages and benefits, and other remuneration, of students during the period of study ought to be handled the same as with cadres who are still working, even with salary increases. Beginning in 1985, to encourage cadres in their studies, there will be a scholarship system for cadres who have been away from their jobs for more than

a year for the purpose of study. The grades of cadre who study for technical secondary education will be entered in their cadre records as a basis for employing cadre.

Doing a good job at cadre technical secondary education is a great matter with strategic significance and is a very urgent task in the training of current cadre. The conference requested that relevant departments at each level ought to conscientiously strengthen their leadership and give positive support to construction of a training base, allocation of teacher salaries, and training fees. They should establish and perfect cadre training leadership structures, and each prefecture, city, and county should set up cadre training groups. Under Party committee leadership of the same levels, unified leadership and management of cadre education will ensure the smooth completion of the task of cadre technical education.

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## EAST REGION

### VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN ANHUI PROVINCE UPDATED

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 2, 25 Jan 85 pp 46-47

[Article by Lin Shuangchuan [2625 7175 1557]: "The Flourishing Vocational Education in Anhui"]

[Text] It was "Heavy Snow" in the Chinese calender when this reporter arrived at Hefei to visit "The Exhibition of the Fruits of Anhui Secondary Vocational Education." Entering the exhibit hall, I came face to face with a board full of flashing light bulbs indicating the distribution of vocational secondary schools. It showed the flourishing situation of the spread of vocation schools throughout the entire province.

Here, we could see everywhere the fruits of labor created by the intelligence of the teachers and students of the vocational schools: there were black and white television sets and different kinds of video equipments made by students; fashionable men and women clothings made by the sewing classes, and high-yield ginned cotton and Japanese hybrid red carps cultivated by teachers and students of the agricultural schools ... one was dazzled by the endless array of exhibits. The lady guide told us that in 1979, Anhui had only six vocational secondary schools, but the number quickly increased to 330 schools (locations) in 1984 with 38,160 students. The single track secondary education structure is now changing and a multi-level, multi-track and society oriented open education system is in the process of being developed.

The responsible comrade in the Provincial Vocational Education Department told this reporter that practice in these past few years has proved that graduates from vocation schools possess a skill which they can use after graduation and they are welcomed. Sanyi Agricultural Secondary School of Mengcheng county in the prefecture of Fuyang is an outstanding example. In the past 2 years, among the graduates from that school, there are three deputy village heads, five "10,000-yuan households", eight rural technical cadres and almost all the students are local promoters of science and technology or "great capable persons" of specialized households. Peasants call this group of educated and skilled youths the "leaders in becoming prosperous through scientific cultivation." In the exhibition hall, this reporter saw many out-of-province visitors standing in front of the photos of the young "10,000-yuan households," gasping in admiration: who had thought that vocational education would work that well!

The exhibition used a variety of concrete objects, lively pictures and video materials to show people that there is a boundless future for vocational education. A parent of a vocational school student accidentally discovered his child's creation in the exhibit hall and he happily told others, "In the past, I have all along dared not say that my son is studying in a vocational school, now I feel that by going to a vocational school, my child will make his mark. I don't have to worry." The comrade from the Vocational Educational Department accompanying us also happily explained, "Now, the reputation of vocational schools has become greater and it is not uncommon to see peasants vie with one another to register their children in vocational schools." Wuzhuang Vocational Secondary School in Xishan, Su county has planned to open an 80-student class in carpentry. When the news spread, even people from nearby Henan, Shandong and Jiangsu went to apply for admission and more than 160 students were finally admitted.

Graduates from vocational schools, with their knowledge and skills, have earned society's praise and admiration. The First Vocational Secondary School of the city of Maanshan has an industrial accounting class. When 50 of its students went for practical training in the factories, half of them were hired as accountants and 55 other factories and mines submitted hiring requests to that school and the city's Department of Education. One of the factory managers said, "I want two vocational school graduates; if that is not possible, one is fine. It is also all right to buy one for 3,000 yuan!"

Since some agricultural schools in the rural areas have insisted on the integration of education, production and the promotion of agricultural technology, they have achieved the twin benefits of training the people and producing wealth - they have not only nurtured the practical abilities of the students but have also increased the school's own vitality. Hongqi Agricultural School of Chaohu which has been praised by leading comrades in the Central Committee has established a school-run factory in 1982 for household electrical appliances and food processing. It manufactured "First Products" with an annual production value of 220,000 yuan. After the Sixth Middle School in the city of Anqing has been converted to a vocational school, the school-run factory produces for export a control unit for the spectrum of neon lights and makes a lot of profit. When the school wanted to improve the living conditions of the faculty and staff, it quickly raised the capital of 100,000 yuan itself.

The rapid development of vocational education in Anhui is linked to its emphasis by the leadership at every level. The "famous words" of the prefectoral party secretary in Anqing: "Do not convert poor schools into vocational schools" reflects the concern and emphasis placed on vocational education by Anhui's leadership at every level. The development of vocational education has begun relatively early in this area. In 1982, the prefectoral party committee has specifically convened a "Conference on Intelligence Development" to plan vocational education work. Last year, when the Xixian Agricultural School in Huizhou held the ceremony at the start of the school year, the county party committee was holding an executive meeting. When the committee heard of the ceremony, they immediately suspended their meeting and went to participate in the ceremony. Also, they on the spot solved several problems relating to the running of the school. The municipal government of Weibei has

clearly stipulated: "Beginning in 1985, all those without vocational education training cannot apply for advertised jobs." Some other areas have also planned to do the same.

At present, in some areas of Anhui, there have also appeared many different kinds of schools such as "joint-schools" established by factories and schools, "schools geared to the job," joint-investment schools, or private schools in addition to vocational schools managed by the Department of Education itself. There are already 114 specialties set up and almost every prefecture and county in the province has its own long-term plan for the development of vocational education.

The flowers of vocational education are blooming in all parts of Anhui.

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EAST REGION

VISIT TO FUJIAN OVERSEAS CHINESE TOWNSHIPS

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Zhu Nan [2612 0589] of the general office of the Provincial People's Government: "Inspecting Affairs Concerning Overseas Chinese in Key Overseas Townships"]

[Text] Comrade Liao Hui [1394 2547], director of the State Council Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs came to key Fujian overseas townships on 22 January to inspect affairs concerning overseas Chinese. For several days he has been accompanied by Vice Governor Huang Changxi [7806 7022 3305], visiting the Xiamen Special Economic Zone, and later going to key overseas townships in Jinjiang, Putian, and Fuqing to look into and understand practical conditions concerning overseas Chinese housing, policies toward returned overseas Chinese intellectuals, returned overseas Chinese enterprises run with the pooled funds of relatives, and attracting investment by overseas Chinese and foreigners.

On the afternoon of the 24th, Comrade Liao Hui arrived at the town of Jimei, ancestral home of the famous patriotic leader of overseas Chinese, Mr. Chen Jiageng [7115 0857 1649] and gazed in reverence at his old residence, at the Guilai Temple, and the Ao Gardens, and Comrades Liao Hui and Huang Changxi bowed and paid their respects at the tomb of Mr. Chen.

After visiting overseas township enterprises, Comrade Liao Hui talked about developing the advantages of the overseas townships and making use of diverse modes and channels to develop town and township enterprises, and to guide overseas compatriots from administrative tasks to development of production. After seeing some overseas Chinese farms Liao Hui felt that these farms should formulate their plans according to local conditions and make their economic structures rational to enrichen their farms. He was also a guest at a farm of returned Chinese and the house of refugee overseas Chinese returned from Vietnam, where he inquired about their living conditions.

On the afternoon of the 27th, Liao Hui and his party arrived in Fuzhou to attend the work conference of directors of overseas Chinese offices throughout the province, all the prefectures, and the counties.

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EAST REGION

TEMPERING PARTY CHARACTER IN THESE NEW TIMES

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 1 Mar 85 p 4

[Article by Yan Jiadong [0917 1367 2767], vice principal of the Party School of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee: "The New Characteristics of Tempering Party Character in New Times"]

[Text] The particular content of tempering party character for members of the CPC is closely related to the central duties of the party at a particular time in history. In keeping with the changes and developments of the objective situation the particular requirements of tempering party character will be certain to change and have characteristics of the times. At present the central task of the entire party is to undertake the construction of socialist modernization, and all work must revolve around that center. The tempering of party character must also develop in combination with this central task of the four modernizations.

The most fundamental element of standards for internal party political life is maintenance of the party political line, and it is one of the most important items in tempering party character. The political line of the party at different times means differing particular requirements for tempering party character. In previous struggles the political duty of the party has been to take over political power, at which times party members are required to "be brave in struggling with the enemy." The current political line is to take up construction of socialist modernization and to give first priority to development of production forces. Thus, the requirement of party members is as Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out, "to actively make contributions to enriching the people, developing production forces, and serving socialism." Taking on the building of the four modernizations is in the greatest current political spirit and the task to which each Communist Party member must wholeheartedly set himself. Not only must those party members who are directly working in economic work do this, but even those party members in ideological work, in organization work, in educational work, in propaganda work, etc., must all do this. They must fuse their entire working energies to this overall party goal of building the four modernizations which is only then a correct embodiment of Communist Party character in these new times.

The party character of Communist Party members is the collective embodiment of the world views of dialectical materialism and historical materialism. The

new historical conditions of building the Four Modernizations is a central task, to the Communist Party member this means he is to closely integrate theory and facts in building the Four Modernizations. He must learn to use the stand, viewpoint, and methods of Marxism to analyze and resolve new situations and new problems that arise during the building of the Four Modernizations, to sum up new experiences, and to come up with new theoretical arguments, to be daring in proposing subjects that have not been proposed by others before, and to be bold in exploring paths that others have not traveled before. Only this attitude that treats Marxism scientifically is an embodiment of the principles of proletariat party character. But that do-nothing attitude that takes certain particular phrases and certain conclusions from Marxist books as a cure-all "panacea" and sticks to certain concepts of Marx from 100 years ago is a manifestation of no party character or an incomplete one.

The four modernizations require reform and reform requires the bringing forth of new ideas. At present, whether or not to employ reform whether or not to commit oneself to reform, and whether or not to engage in creative work in the spirit of reform are no longer problems of general work attitude or work methods. They are instead problems of whether or not to maintain unity with the party ideologically and politically, that is, problems of party character. Chinese communists consider the constant stimulation of social development and progress as their own historical mission. At the current stage strong indications of party character are; being bold in being led by Marxism, actively exploring the paths for Chinese socialist construction, eliminating "leftism" and destroying the old, setting one's intentions on reform, correctly carrying out reform, not seeking personal benefit, and whole-heartedly serving the people. Indications of impure party character are satisfaction with the current situation, lazy thinking, fear of change, adherence to established practice, or use of the reform for personal profit.

Communist Party members want to become vanguards for implementing the four modernizations, and must strive to be both socialist-minded and professionally proficient. Being both socialist-minded and professionally proficient, this is also a requirement brought out for tempering party spirit in these new times. construction of the four modernizations requires "four modernizations" cadre, and requires that cadre ranks have rather high cultural and intellectual structures. Organizing socialized, modern large production requires reform and innovation; with no high cultural and specialist knowledge, or understanding of modern scientific and management knowledge, it is difficult to carry out leadership responsibilities. If a Communist Party member does not diligently study scientific and cultural knowledge he will be an "amateur" for a long time at his own work, and will not be able to make true contributions to building the four modernizations, and his so called political consciousness or party character will be idle talk. Therefore, all Communist Party members who have true party character should, with a revolutionary and enterprising spirit, tenaciously and assiduously learn and master the knowledge of a scientific culture and thus become an expert at one's own work. Only this should be the image of a Communist Party member.

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EAST REGION

NEW FREEDOM IN LITERARY AND ARTISTIC CRITICISM

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 5 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by Yan Gang [7051 4854]: "Spring Breezes in the Critical Forum"]

[Text] The fourth representative assembly of the Writer's Association, a gathering of noted personalities, achieved an historical success, and thanked Comrade Hu Qili representing the Party Central Committee, who in his congratulatory speech mentioned critical freedom at the same time as he mentioned creative freedom!

Creative freedom is letting a hundred flowers blossom and critical freedom is letting a hundred schools of thought contend. In 1956 Comrade Mao Zedong took Let the Hundred Flowers Bloom, Let a Hundred Schools Contend as the immutable basic policy and fundamental principle for developing China's literature and art, suited to revealing its greatness and brilliance. Unfortunately, this principle was not maintained. When the hundred flowers bloomed, they bloomed some places and not others, they bloomed for a time and then not again, there was blooming, then closing, then blooming, then closing; "We so grieved with the times that even looking at flowers made us cry; we so regretted our estrangement, even birds could make us uneasy!"

Critical freedom is just that free criticism and free discussion: where something is good, saying so; where something is bad, saying so. Those who are humane can see humanity, those who are intelligent see intelligence; knowing something is knowing it, not knowing something is to not know it; say whatever you are thinking, however you wish to speak then speak that way; welcome criticism and welcome countercriticism; permit errors in speech, and permit also correction of those errors; blame not the speaker but be warned by his words; each writer sees life his own way and criticism of works varies with the reader, how can public opinion be the same!

There are two lessons for us: 1. strive for unity on academic questions, 2. the stick will be used for those who are not in unity. We must not again confuse academic questions with political questions nor again foam with rage and suppress people by bullying. The most painful lesson has been that we must never again fight a rotten war on the questions of opposing the "left" or opposing the right. What the times require of us is that we openly develop criticism and painstakingly discover talent, safeguard talent, and that we be

bold in employing people of a new generation. Train critics under the conditions of open government and people at peace, and people will work together with one heart to build the four modernizations.

Times, after all, are not all the same. Although there was harassment during the "leftist" harm, in the current "persistent" struggle in literary criticism sparks have been produced under arduous discipline, but its vitality is overflowing. In 1979 at the 4th representative assembly of the Writer's Union, Comrade Deng Xiaoping warned the leadership of the literary and artistic circles to "not flagrantly interfere" (that is, to ensure creative freedom), and in 1980 Comrade Hu Yaobang representing the Central Committee proposed that writers were no longer to be labeled as counterrevolutionaries because of what they have written (which similarly ensures creative freedom), all of which has gradually brought creativity and criticism in art and literature into a freely developing field of activity. The accomplishments of literary criticism have been obvious, and those accomplishments have been historical and epoch-making. The accomplishments of this new period of literary criticism will be reflected in the voluminous "China's New Literature and Art Series (1976-1982), Collection of Theoretical Works," edited by Comrade Wang Chaowen [3769 2600 5113], et al. There has burst forth in recent years a group of youthful critics of great vision, broad-minded, quick to see problems, good at thinking things out, bold in enterprise, and despising of old relics, who have brought an exuberant vitality to the critical forum. There are both male and female among them, and the youngest is not much over 20. The reader need only look through publications like LITERARY CRITICISM, TRENDS IN MODERN LITERATURE AND ART, etc., upon which you will have the feeling of a spring breeze stroking your face. These are glad tidings for critical circles and are important news for developing criticism, and I am truly delighted at the batches of young critics. Therefore, our newly established CRITICAL ANTHOLOGY is very interested in publishing the articles of young people. If you will excuse my categorical affirmation, the explosion of China's new literary and artistic criticism depends upon just these youth, and therefore we need to give them critical freedom.

For critical freedom the speaker must not be blamed, but it is not enough to just have that. To truly ensure critical freedom, to invigorate criticism, and to achieve the greatest theoretical results, besides "blame not the speaker" we ought also to "award people according to their contributions," to encourage and reward the many wise and heroic ones who do not fear hard work, who publicize new theories, and endure great hardships in pioneer work. I am extremely hopeful that the writers and critics of China will form mass organizations and open "salons." I hope that literary and artistic schools will form around creative publications, and that similar schools will form around critical publications so that creativity might contend in beauty and criticism might talk freely with enlightening remarks. Let the sects spring up like forests, let the schools stand like trees. When two blades each cut, the sharper and the duller will become apparent; when two theories are set against each other the right and wrong will then be seen; when philosophers

argue with each other a hundred schools will contend; full of vigor, spring filling the air with warmth, will that not be an attractive scene! The road will not be even, but will be after all a road ahead. Lu Xun said it well, "Inspiration that is most valuable is when it nearly has not come."

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EAST REGION

SOLUTION OF QUESTION OF ACADEMIC FREEDOM URGED

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 18 Feb 85 p 4

[Article by Ye Xiangping [0673 0686 1627], Fujian Academy of Social Sciences, Institute of Philosophy, based on a discussion with Feng Lanrui [7458 5695 3843]: "We Must Take Seriously the Question of Academic Freedom"]

[Text] It may be said that there are great numbers of schools within the current western natural sciences and the humanities, and even if many among them do not have much future regarding their existence and development, each school is not deficient in bringing about profound knowledge and penetrating insight in its academic exchange, academic contrast, and academic debate. There was also a time in Chinese history when many schools flourished in existence at the same time. There were a hundred schools of pre-Qin philosophy and four great schools of Lian, Luo, Guan, and Min in the Song dynasty (and nearly a hundred smaller schools), all of which made great contributions to abundance in Chinese academics, to the exploration of the wonders of nature and society, and to the enrichment of the treasure house of Chinese culture. At present, China's theoretical circles include the circle of social science, but to say there are no schools would not fit the facts. We do have different schools but there are not many, and moreover they have not formed a great school with an abundant and far reaching influence. What do we mean by "schools?" Just those different factions that arise when the theoretical lines differ. These schools might be in fundamental opposition or they might differ in minor matters. The formation of each school, aside from other factors in the theoretical lines, must exist under the social conditions of free contention. Different schools can only form under free contention between differing points of view, which can allow a smaller school to become united with a larger one, or can make a large school break up into many smaller schools. The size of a school in society defies overall evaluation, but in general it is better to have schools as numerous as trees than to have 10,000 horses all neighing together. It is better, then, to have more schools than few.

One of the chief reasons that China's theoretical schools are so few is because academic circles lack freedom, which includes academic freedom of study, academic freedom of creativity, academic freedom of contention, academic freedom of publication, etc. Many so called academic articles have very little academic flavor, and are neither contentious nor creative, some of

which are merely elegies in justification of some requirement. Articles are not lacking throughout academic and theoretical circles but they are merely one mass harmony, lacking in solos and antiphony. Because of the influence of "leftist" ideology, as soon as counterpoint or a different tune appears all sorts of labels and sticks, especially political labels, come onto the scene, and many new academic viewpoints are smothered before society can know about them, dying premature deaths in their cradles.

There are those comrades who have proposed that academic democracy would solve the problems of too few schools, but I feel that the connotation of academic democracy is very ambiguous. The democratic is in opposition to the collective, and one form of democracy is the minority subjecting the majority. But how can the minority subject the majority in academic questions? The truth is always understood first by a minority, the truth is always in the hands of a minority, which everyone knows. And freedom, from the philosophical point of view, is for knowledge of the inevitable, for revealing laws. Exploration of nature by academic circles and rules developed in society are truly natural and are where the responsibility of each lies. Speaking generally, freedom is spoken of in relation to restraints, and only when academic circles can break through the bonds of old academic viewpoints and restraints of old conventions, there was flourishing and prosperity, only after the variant restraints of the "two whatevers," all of which goes without saying. Therefore, we must first of all solve the problem of academic freedom.

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**EAST REGION**

**SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT ARE NOT DISTINGUISHED BY CLASS**

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 18 Feb 85 p 4

[Article by Xiao Yi [2556 5030]: "The Primary Reason That There Are Few Schools of Thought Is Because Class Was Used To Distinguish the 'Hundred Schools'"]

[Text] When after liberation our Party proposed the "Two Hundreds" principle, the intention was to encourage the prosperity of our cultural arts and to encourage the formation and development of differing schools of thought. In fact, as everyone knows, ideal circumstances did not arise even over a long period of time and the Chinese schools of thought have been pitifully few. How was it that a correct principle could not produce results over that long a period? In addition to other reasons, I feel that that which was most important was the consequence of the theory by which the "schools" part of "a hundred schools" was further broken down in terms of class.

At the same time that the principle of the "Two Hundreds" was proposed there was also proposed the actual saying of "Two schools contend": that is, that speaking from a world view there are only the proletariat and capitalist classes. Ever since then, the boundless universe has been largely "simplified," and so if there are not "100 schools," then there is no need to speak of "contending."

Simplifying this "100 schools" into "Two schools," according to the theory of the time, the contradictions between these "Two schools" were primary contradictions, and since the relations between them were not "equal" relations, irregular conditions appeared as a result.

One irregular condition was that academic questions became politicized. Certain people in leadership positions would take refuge in "the natural proletariat" and treat any views that differed from theirs as "capitalistic." They would even put people down as "Right wing capitalists," ensuring that differing ideas simply had no grounds to stand on, much less that they would develop into the possibilities for schools of thought or factions. Aside from a few brave souls, even if a majority of people had hopes of setting up a school of thought they would not try to put it into action. Imagine, who would want to have brought onto himself the label of "non-proletariat" because of this?

Yet another irregular situation was the fostering of the metaphysical methodology of "if not this then that" and the simplistic scholastic and cultural trends, which made it impossible for people to conceive of any question of schools of thought. What was politically judged as "the third road" then moved into other circles, the necessary reasoning for which being that either there is the capitalist class or there is the proletariat class; it must be one or the other." In this way, everything became very simple and clear, but the varied and complicated true face of society became stifled, and the question of schools of thought were of course no longer brought up.

When "A hundred schools contend," there must first be "a hundred schools" before there can be "contention." The birth and development of schools of thought are also like this. In free debate, with 7 mouths and 8 tongues, each provides its own view and differing viewpoint. Only in this way can there be an integration, an exchange, a melding, and improvement, which then gradually form into schools of thought and sects. To reach this goal I feel that that which is most important is to stop using the method of dividing "100 schools" by classes.

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EAST REGION

A NEW VIEWPOINT ON EVALUATING THEORETICAL RESEARCH

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 15 Feb 85 p 4

[Article by Wang Yongchang [3769 3057 2490]: "Changing the Concept of Success and Failure in Theoretical Research"]

[Text] The nature of theoretical research is lending an attentive ear to the sounds of experience, seeking out the truth, being bold in exploration, and valuing innovation. In the present era of reform, researchers in theoretical research ought to be more able than others to put their fingers on the pulse of real life and have an insight into the advancing pace of the times.

Although that is so, there is still a great distance between what they ought to do and actual conditions. Some theoretical workers are either unwilling to or dare not to search into the greatest theoretical problems in real life; the overly cautious, pointless, platitudinous, unrealistic articles in periodicals are all too common. One important reason for the existence of this kind of phenomenon that is contrary to the innovative nature of theoretical study is that academic exploration and theoretical study have not yet fundamentally removed the fetters of "leftism." In measuring and evaluating theoretical and academic results and the successes and failures of theoretical workers, they are still within the confines of the old concept of success and failure where "better 'left' than right," and "seek not to be helpful (original ideas), but rather to be not in error." If we do not break up and change this old concept of success and failure in theoretical work, it will be difficult for theoretical workers to spiritedly and vigorously open new aspects to theoretical work.

In the practice of reforming the cadre system, a new concept of success or failure for examining, measuring, and evaluating whether or not a cadre is competent, "To be without achievement is to be in error," gradually rose up in people's hearts as if with a vitality that could not be smothered, and expanded ever increasingly. I believe that this new view of success and failure is not only suitable for the merits and demerits of leading cadre and their work, but can as well be used in any profession or enterprise, including academics and theoretical research work.

Although from the view of historical development, academic and theoretical viewpoints can be shown from experience to be correct or in error, or that right and wrong can be distinguished, we cannot simply take viewpoint as the sole measure and evaluation of correct or mistaken, right or wrong in order to judge the merits and demerits, successes and failures of academic and theoretical work, or of theoretical workers. With some theoretical researchers and theoretical research articles, although their viewpoints are correct, the people involved go on and on, without any new ideas or original views. Consequently, they are seldom of positive use in the development of science or the advance of theory. On the contrary, certain viewpoints of some theoretical researchers or results of their work, although too immature or imperfect, are still original and have new ideas. They make people think and consequently will always have a place in the history of scientific development. That this is so is because they have stimulated the development of science or theory from a different perspective.

This is to say that when evaluating the successes and failures of theoretical researchers or the results of their work, we cannot make our judgments solely on the basis of correct or mistaken viewpoints. We should instead see if they have any new creation, whether or not they have provided a ladder to the recognition of truth. In academic and theoretical exploration, for there to be some errors in viewpoint is not the same as an absolute "having mistakes there is therefore no accomplishment." On the contrary, just because a viewpoint is correct is not to say that it is absolutely "of merit because it is without error."

What is most dreaded in academic and theoretical work is to blindly follow suit, to say what others say, and to lack originality. To come out with set speech, boastful speech, old words, and empty words is to bind up the thinking of a person and to oversimplify the thoughts of others. Moreover, it wastes human, material, and financial abilities, wastes time and energy, and harms both others and oneself. Therefore, in this current age of reform, we ought, under the leadership of the fundamental truths of Marxism, to boldly and assuredly establish a new concept of success and failure in theoretical work where lack of new ideas and lack of originality are "failures." The theoretical work and articles thereof that are innovative and understanding can allow one to obtain new information, can enlighten and provoke people, and can develop people's ambitions, which is "success"! New and original things might be immature or imperfect in some respects, but in comparison with things that are not new and original, they are after all much better and much more useful.

Of course, our advocacy that there should be new understanding and new thinking among theoretical workers and in academic and theoretical research work certainly does not mean that each phrase and each article written by theoretical researchers must be new and original from beginning to end. New ideas and new understanding can have all sorts of "new" aspects. They can bring out new viewpoints, new scopes, can uncover new materials, or come up with new explanations or arguments, etc., all of which are new understanding.

In probing creative experience and theory no one can guarantee to never be mistaken. After all, creative things are those that no one has done before,

and there are no ready made roads to the exploration of creativity, nor recipes to follow. Since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Congress, the Party Central Committee has continued to advocate that it is permissible for creative reform to have temporary, partial failures. Similarly, when exploring and mastering creative theories about real life and the practices of reform it is hard to avoid and even permissible to make mistakes in thinking. The problem is to try as hard as possible to make few mistakes, and to avoid making big mistakes. Experience has shown that in making mistakes one should immediately reflect on them and correct them. The facts of history tell us: in the process of seeking truth making mistakes is not so terrible. What is truly terrible is to fear making mistakes, to not permit people to make mistakes. Because, those who fear making mistakes are certain to be those who will not dare to pursue truth. Those who fear making mistakes are certain to be those who are worldly wise and who play it safe, who are dispirited, who lack a fearless bravery, who have no acuity for innovation, who cannot open up new aspects, and who are not able to exploit opportunities. If a society does not permit people to commit and correct mistakes, that will create a fearful state of mind where everyone everywhere has a fear of making mistakes. This kind of society is certain to be without vigor and vitality. We must catch up to the experiences of a reform that is advancing by leaps and bounds, and we want to open up new aspects in theoretical research, and set fully into motion the zeal, the initiative, and the creativity of the broad mass of theoretical researchers. It is now time to change the concept of success and failure for theoretical researchers.

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## EAST REGION

## UTOPIAN SOCIALISM IN MODERN CHINESE HISTORY

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 11 Mar 85 p 4  
[Article by Zhu Yibin [2612 0001 6333]: "Research into Utopian Socialism Will Break Up Old Conventions"]

[Text] In recent years many works have been published in China on research into utopian socialism, showing the respect Chinese academic circles have for research into utopian socialism and the results they have achieved. However, the utopian socialism touched upon by these works has been limited to European countries like France, England, Germany, and Italy, and stop at the 1830s and 1840s. This prompts us to ask: was there any utopian socialism outside Europe? This article presents a few superficial views on the subject.

T

Was there any utopian socialism outside of Europe? In the words of Lenin: "The existence of exploitation will always produce in those who are exploited themselves and in particular "intellectual" representatives certain ideals that are in opposition to that system" ("Complete Works of Lenin," 1:393). There should be no doubt that areas outside of Europe would produce "ideals" in opposition to exploitative systems. But according to the thesis of Engels they are, however, immature theories that were "suited to a situation of immature capitalist production and an immature class situation." Some places outside of Europe are of course rather behind modern economic and cultural developments and will be rather late traveling the road of capitalist development. However, this certainly does not keep these areas from coming up with somewhat immature theories of utopian socialism. We can only say this, that because social and historical conditions have not been the same the utopian socialism that has arisen in these areas has its own characteristics, just as the utopian socialism of France was not like that of England, or as the 19th century was not like the 16th or 17th centuries. When Marx wrote on the Chinese question in 1850 he saw the difference between China and some European countries, for which he used the words "China's socialism." Even if he did not say what kind of socialism China had we can completely understand that Marx was not rejecting the possibility that areas outside Europe could come up with utopian socialism, and was moreover aware that they would have individual characteristics.

To look again at the facts, not long after Marx used the words "China's socialism" the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom of modern Chinese history decreed the "Land Regulations of the Heavenly Dynasty." Their goal was the establishment of a society where "land was cultivated in common, food eaten in common, clothing worn in common, and money used in common, there would be equality everywhere, and everyone would be warm and well fed." This was a utopian socialism with its own characteristics. Perhaps some would feel that the "Land Regulations of the Heavenly Dynasty" did not appear in a society that already had a developed capitalism, that it was not set up against capitalism. Its ideal society was not established on the basis of great production, but rather was founded upon a small-farm economy. Therefore, it cannot be considered under the original intention of utopian socialism. Well then, let us compare it to the social and political thinking of Munzer, who appeared during the 16th century German Peasant's War. Munzer was considered by Engels as already "forecasting communism," and "his political framework approached communism." But Munzer also never mentioned setting up his thousand-year heavenly state on the foundations of large production; nor did he make statements directly concerned with capitalism. Capitalism in Germany at that time had reached no great development. Since Munzer has a certain position in the history of utopian socialism, why should not the "Land Regulations of the Heavenly Dynasty" stand as an example of the appearance of utopian socialism in areas outside of Europe?

## II

In the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," Marx and Engels said, "The significance of critical utopian socialism and communism bears an inverse relation to historical development. In proportion as the modern class struggle develops and takes definite shape, this fantastic standing apart from the contest, these fantastic attacks on it lose all practical value and all theoretical justification." Based on this passage from Marx and Engels, some people have felt that utopian socialism in the world gradually reversed its direction from the middle of the 1840s to become a backward, conservative ideology. In fact, when we comment upon the utopian socialism of an area based on the spirit of that passage we ought to urge a look at the conditions for the development of class struggle in that area. Speaking from the point of view of several European nations, Russia took the road of capitalist development rather late. The self conscious development of class struggle was not taken up by the proletariat until the latter part of the 19th century. Therefore, as for the utopian socialism of Hertzen, Chernyshevskiy, et al., Lenin once offered a practical and realistic evaluation. In semi-feudal, semi-colonial China, the proletariat self-consciously stepped onto the stage of political history with the "May 4th" movement of the 20th century, and scientific socialism was not widely broadcast in China until after the Russian October Revolution. Therefore, the "Land Regulations of the Heavenly Dynasty" decreed by the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom ought to receive its due evaluation, that is, that of the "Book of Great Unity" by Kang Yuwei, the thought of which was basically formed for the most part in the latter 19th century, and we ought to say that it expressed a state of mind of the Chinese people looking back on an ideal society. The "Book of Great Unity" the phenomenon of "excessive wealth and excessive poverty" in countries in Europe and America, even criticizing that in the happy society that Fourier imagined, he would still advocate "each with his own property." These viewpoints were possibly

added afterwards but still ought to be affirmed. Therefore, we ought not to generally consider that after the 1830s and 1840s there was no utopian socialism. We cannot sweepingly consider that utopian socialism gradually reversed its direction after the middle of the 1840s. There was utopian socialism after the middle 19th century in Asia, Africa, and Latin America with differences between it and that which appeared in Europe and America at this time. Since the 20th century, the various kinds of "socialist" thinking that appeared in Asia, Africa, and Latin America cannot all be "scientific," but neither can one say that all are "reactionary." It would not even be right to sweepingly label them as "socialist sects," but in fact many among these "sects" have a fair amount of "utopian" quality. In the face of these new conditions we should have a new understanding of utopian socialism.

### III

The works of some who have studied utopian socialism do not touch upon non-European utopian socialism, one reason is: there is a great connection between European utopian socialism and the establishment and development of scientific socialism. That is not true of utopian socialism in other areas, so they need not be dealt with. This reason is not adequate. At the beginning of this article I quoted a phrase from Lenin ("The existence of exploitation will always . . . produce certain ideals that are in opposition to that system"). He went on to say: "Regarding Marxism, these ideals are extremely valuable." Plyechnob, considered to be a specialist in the study of utopian socialism, in an 1890 article discussing the utopian socialism of Chernyshevskiy, said it this way: "looking as we do from the standpoint of Marxism we can be critical of Chernyshevskiy's theoretical judgments, but for his time and his country, we should even now realize that those points in which he was mistaken were after all extremely important and useful" ("Selections from the Works of Plyechnob," Sanlian, 4:85). Sun Yat-sen was a great forerunner of China's Democratic Revolution. He held to the view that "the people's livelihood is socialism," which really maintains his theory of subjective socialism. In a later piece called "Remembering Sun Yat-sen," Comrade Mao Zedong also felt: "(Sun Yat-sen) left us many useful things in the aspect of political thought," and the Chinese Communists "completed the democratic revolution that Mr. Sun had not finished, and developed it into a socialist revolution." One can see from this that those who in studying utopian socialism limit themselves to the period till scientific socialism was created cannot be persuasive. To proceed in this manner is clearly unsatisfactory.

In summation, we need to break through old restraints in studying utopian socialism: aside from studying the traditional 10 European utopian socialists we should look at Asian, African, and Latin American areas. And extend the time. Then, when we Chinese write this kind of thing we will even more show the characteristics once present in the political thinking of modern Chinese society. This will not only be of reference value to researchers of scientific socialist theory, but can also be used in determining how to treat the current many and various "socialist sects." It would also be significant to our ongoing patriotic education, which we want to maintain.

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EAST REGION

PROGRESS IN THE UNDERSTANDING OF SOCIALISM

Shanghai WENHUI-BAO in Chinese 26 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Shen Baoxiang [3088 1405 4382]: "Constantly Come to A New Understanding of Socialism"]

[Text] The "Resolution" of the 3rd Plenary Session of the 12th Party Central Committee got rid of many static concepts in the understanding of socialism that did not fit reality, and it brought out a series of new thoughts and new concepts that consequently allowed our understanding of socialism to achieve a new level. The "Resolution" itself made new gains in coming to a new understanding of socialism.

On the idea that socialism should eliminate oppression and private ownership, that it ought to have the people as the masters of their affairs, that it ought to hold to the leadership of the Communist Party, our understanding of these basic points has always been correct (of course, that is also an ever deepening process). The idea that holds that in the past we did not practice a scientific socialism is mistaken. However, it should be admitted that for the last few years, our understanding has not always been completely clear on this question of just what is socialism. For example, in the early years after establishment of the nation some people simplistically explained socialism as "electric lights and the telephone, both upstairs and down." Later, they equated egalitarianism with socialism on the basis of "large in size and collective in nature," and "all eat out of the same pot." Then, for a long time people considered the socialist economy as a planned economy, and that it should not be a commodity economy; socialism could only have competitions, it could not be competitive; socialism could only have a public economy, it could not have a private economy, etc. This unscientific conception of socialism has in experience caused us trouble in the past, and has caused us to travel a convoluted path.

Our party is one that is good at learning from its own experience. Experience over these last few years has been a process of coming to a new understanding of socialism by our entire Party. In this process our understanding of socialism has changed and developed greatly. This is especially true of the 10 items outlined in the "Resolution" passed by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee on the road to socialist modernization construction, which was a rather full scale reunderstanding of socialism by

the party. The 12th CPC Congress elaborated further on socialism, giving a full scale exposition of the important characteristics of socialism, which was another important reunderstanding of socialism by the entire party. Focusing on expressing a series of new understandings and new viewpoints in the "Resolution" of the 3rd Plenary Session of the 12th Party Central Committee makes clear in a vigorous manner that our Party has taken a step forward from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom that is socialism.

To summarize the nature of our reunderstanding of socialism since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, it may largely be summed up in the following three conditions: 1. Correcting the inaccurate understanding of socialism in the past, especially the series of "leftist" erroneous arguments that launched the "great cultural revolution." As to the correction of these "leftist" mistaken arguments, that is the basic material by which to bring order out of chaos. 2. That regarding many of the problems of socialism we broke through some of the former one-sidedness and limitations to a fuller, deeper, and richer understanding, as with the problems of economic forms, common prosperity, the reform of socialist society, etc. 3. That on the foundation of a scientific summation of socialist experiences some important new concepts were proposed, like socialist spiritual culture, the socialist commodity economy proposed in the current "Resolution," etc.

In the reunderstanding of the three conditions described above, the first condition has historical characteristics, while that of the second and third conditions should be regularly undertaken during the process of socialist experience. Our socialist experience is guided by the fundamental truths of scientific socialism. However, it is first shown in the development of socialism that scientific socialist theory develops as history develops, and cannot stand still without progress. Lenin made breakthroughs in certain conclusions made by Marx and Engels by basing them on political and economic characteristics of imperialist times and on conditions in the Soviet Union. In our own experience we have already made breakthroughs, and moreover, will continue to make breakthroughs in certain principles and conclusions of scientific socialism. Second, the fundamental truths of scientific socialism and the particular application of a series of principles must proceed from the actual conditions in a particular country, and socialism must contain the characteristics of each country. This is a question where the theory of scientific socialism proceeds from its own experiences and constantly enriches and deepens a scientific understanding of socialism.

The most important way by which socialism undergoes reunderstanding is just this proceeding from experience, and taking experience as the only standard in a test of truth. We ought not to proceed from concepts and principles, from certain static ideas. The Party Central Committee maintains the ideological line that everything proceeds from reality, that theory is linked to facts, that truth is sought in facts, and that truth is tested and developed in experience, and one by one breaks up those static concepts that do not suit reality and are unscientific. Consequently, it greatly deepens our scientific understanding of socialism.

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EAST REGION

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI RECEPTION FOR SPORTSMEN--Shanghai, 3 May (XINHUA)--"As one who loves sports, I would like to extend my congratulations to all sportsmen who have achieved outstanding results in competitions at home and abroad. I hope all Shanghai sportsmen will study diligently and train hard to win still more honors for the motherland." This was the statement made by Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and chairman of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, at a tea party given this afternoon by the Shanghai Municipal Physical Culture and Sports Commission to commend outstanding sportsmen. [By correspondent Pan Zhicheng and reporter Tan Jun] [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1415 GMT 3 May 85 OW]

DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS--Shanghai, 3 May (XINHUA)--Danish Foreign Minister Ellemann-Jensen and his party ended their visit to China and left Shanghai this afternoon. At a dinner given yesterday evening by Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan, Ellemann-Jensen said that Denmark was willing to contribute to China's industrial and agricultural modernization. That was a firm policy of his country supported by industrialists and entrepreneurs of various fields, he added. He said that he was deeply impressed with the achievements scored since China's open policy was implemented. The foreign minister together with Shanghai Vice-Mayor Li Zhaoji met with people from economic and industrial circles in Shanghai as well as those from Denmark who were accompanying Ellemann-Jensen on his visit. Industrialists from the two countries discussed at the meeting ways to cooperate in different fields. The visitors also toured Tianjin and Xian before their arrival here. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1655 GMT 3 May 85 OW]

NEW LEUKEMIA TREATMENT ANNOUNCED--Nanjing, 7 May (XINHUA)--A new treatment for nonlymphocytotic leukemia has yielded a complete remission rate of 60 percent of 355 cases in Jiangsu Province, local medical specialists announced today. The treatment, mainly based on an alkaloid which is extracted from the cluster-flowered yew, a tree unique to China, also has fewer side-effects compared with conventional treatments, and a longer survival period, the specialists said at a recent appraisal conference. The method, jointly developed by six hospitals in the province, involves high doses of the alkaloid and supplementary treatment with traditional Chinese medicines. A survey of 66 patients who had received the treatment indicates that 26 survived for one to five years and eight have survived for more than five years. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1330 GMT 7 May 85 OW]

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRITAIN'S HEATH VISITS HAINAN ISLAND 21 APRIL

HK231512 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Accompanied by Wu Xiaoda, vice president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, Edward Heath, former prime minister of Britain, and his party visited our region the day before yesterday. Heath has visited our country seven times. He visited Hainan this time because he wanted to realize his desire to visit Hainan Island, as suggested to him by Comrade Deng Xiaoping on his last visit to China.

When the distinguished guests arrived at Haikou Airport, they were welcomed by Chen Yuyi, a responsible person of the Hainan Regional People's Government. At 100 the same day, Lei Yu, the principal responsible person of the Hainan Administrative Regional People's Government, met Heath and his party and introduced to them the situation in the economic development on Hainan Island in recent years since carrying out economic reform and implementing the policy of opening to the outside world. The distinguished guests were interested in the fact that two British companies have made investments and carried out cooperation on Hainan Island. They inquired in detail about the items of cooperation between the two companies and Hainan and about the situation in progress. After the meeting, Lei Yu gave a lunch in honor of Heath and his party.

During their visit, Heath and his party also visited Xinglong Huaqiao farm and went sightseeing on the coast of Sanya.

Yesterday, Heath and his party concluded their visit to our region and returned to Guangzhou from Sanya by plane.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING

Meeting Opens

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jan 85 p 1

[Report by Wu Wenxiang [1566 2429 4382]: The 6th Guangdong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened its 11th meeting in Guangzhou on the afternoon of 9 January.

This meeting will hear reports from the provincial people's government on the province's 1984 national economic and social development plans, fiscal budget and its implementation and the province's 1985 national economic and social development plans and fiscal budget proposal. It will examine the "Regulation on Guangdong Provincial Agency, Organization, Enterprise and Corporation Security Protection Responsibility (draft)," "Guangdong Provincial Rules on the Protection of the Legal Rights and Privileges of Women and Children (draft)," "Temporary Articles on the Promotion of Compulsory Elementary Education in Guangdong Province (draft)" and the 15th resolution of the 2d session of the 6th provincial people's congress (suggestions on how to liberalize the policies, develop lumber and energy resources in the mountain region and fully exploit the potentials in the mountain region) and its implementation and comments.

The morning session of the meeting was presided over by Chairman Luo Tian of the standing committee of the people's congress. Vice chairman Xue Yan, Zeng Dingshi, Zhong Ming, Huang Youmou, Luo Xiongcai, Wang Wei [3769 4850], Wu Youheng and Zeng Zhaoke [2582 2507 4430] attended the meeting; Vice Governor Wang Pingshan, Vice President Zhou Tongping [0719 4827 1627] of the higher people's court, Deputy Procurator Xiao Yang [5135 2254] of the people's procuratorate and other responsible persons of the provincial agencies concerned were present at the meeting.

Deputy Director Wen Guangzhi [2429 1684 2535] of the public security department gave explanations of the (draft) security protection responsibility regulation for agencies, organizations, enterprises and corporations. He said that in recent years, many enterprises and corporation units, using their various responsibility systems adopted in business management, have established responsibility systems in their security protection work and have achieved good results and gained many tried experiences. We are to take the

legislative avenue to affirm these experiences and practices, to write them into law for overall application, to use them to fight against criminal activities and to preserve the results, to accomplish the "comprehensive regulation" of internal security in order to make social security change fundamentally to the better. These measures have important significance and effects on promoting the building of the socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

Vice Chairman Wang Lishan [3769 4539 1472] of the judicial committee of the provincial people's congress and deputy director Xu Shimin [6097 1395 3046] of the education department, respectively, gave explanations on the articles and regulations concerning the protection of the legal rights of the women and children and the promotion of compulsory elementary education.

Meeting Closes

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] The 11th meeting of the 6th provincial people's congress standing committee, which opened on the 9th of this month, closed its session on the morning of 12 January. Chairman Luo Tian of the standing committee presided over the meeting. Vice chairmen Xue Yan, Zeng Dingshi, Zhong Ming, Huang Youmou, Luo Xiongcai, Wang Wei, Wu Youheng, Zeng Zhaoke and other committee members, altogether 45 persons, attended the meeting.

The meeting elected Tan Yingke [6223 4134 4430] as a member to the Sixth National People's Congress.

The meeting examined and approved "Articles on the Security Protection Responsibility System in Guangdong Provincial Agencies, Organizations, Enterprises and Corporation Units" and "Regulations Concerning the Legal Rights and Privileges of Children and Women of Guangdong Province." The meeting passed the "Decision on Hastening up the Promotion of a Common National Language in the Whole Province." The meeting also heard reports and briefings from the provincial people's government on the 1984 national economical and social development plans, the execution of the fiscal budget and preliminary ideas on 1985 national economical and social development plans and the fiscal budget. The meeting examined and gave consent to the opinions on handling the 15th motion of the 2d session of the 6th provincial people congress (concerning liberalization of the policies, development of the lumber and energy resources in the mountain region and complete exploitation of the potential of the mountain region). The meeting also discussed the issue of promoting compulsory elementary education and passed on personnel appointments and removals.

Vice Governor Wang Pingshan, Vice President Zhou Tongping of the provincial higher people's court, Deputy Procurator Xiao Yang and other responsible persons of the concerned provincial agencies and the responsible persons of the standing committees of the people's congresses of seven cities within Guangzhou Municipality were present at the meeting.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL CPPCC SESSION ENDS 30 APRIL

SK010235 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Excerpts] After successfully discussing all items on the agenda, the third session of the fifth regional CPPCC Committee ended in Hohhot at 5:20 on the afternoon of 30 April.

Wu Ligeng, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC Committee, presided over the closing ceremony. Seated at the rostrum were chairman of the regional CPPCC Committee Shi Shengrong and vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC Committee, including Chen Bingyu, Han Ming, Li Shuyuan, and Yun Zhaoguang. Attending the closing ceremony to extend warm congratulations on the closing of the third session of the fifth regional CPPCC Committee were leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee, the regional Advisory Commission, the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, the Regional Government, and the Nei Monggol Military District, including Bu He, Batubagen, Tian Congming, Cai Ying, Ma Zhenduo, Wang Cuo, Zhou Beifeng, Seyinbayaer, Hu Zhongda, and Liu Yiyuan. Kong Fei, Standing Committee member of the National CPPCC Committee, was invited to the closing ceremony.

The session adopted the method of voting by a show of hands to augment the 24 Standing Committee members of the fifth regional CPPCC Committee, including (Ha Lun), and to elect (Ha Lun) as secretary general of the regional CPPCC Committee. In order to fill the needs of the work, the session voted that Ma Zhenduo will no longer be vice chairman of the regional CPPCC Committee and Li Jingshan will no longer hold the post of secretary general of the regional CPPCC Committee. The session also unanimously approved a political resolution of the third session of the fifth regional CPPCC Committee, a resolution on a work report of the Standing Committee of the fifth regional CPPCC Committee, and a report on motions made by the third session of the fifth regional CPPCC Committee.

After the session discussed all items on the agenda, Vice Chairman Chen Bingyu made a speech.

Attending the closing ceremony were responsible persons of the United Front Work Department of the regional CPC Committee, all democratic parties, the Federation of Industry and Commerce, the Regional Fellowship Association of Taiwan Compatriots, the Regional Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, and relevant regional departments. Attending the closing ceremony as observers were responsible persons of all league and city CPPCC committees, united front work departments, some universities, and colleges in the region.

CSO: 4005/869

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

FIRST GUANGZHOU PRIVATE ENTERPRISE PARTY BRANCH ESTABLISHED

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by reporter Wang Jianmin [3769 1696 3046]]

[Text] The first private enterprise workers party branch--the Liwan District Private Enterprise Workers Association party branch of Guangzhou City--was established on 19 January.

According to statistics available to the end of last year, there were 7,897 private enterprise households in Liwan District and more than 10,000 private workers. There were only 10 Communist Party members among them. The party committee of the Liwan labor and commerce bureau decided to call all the party-member private workers in all neighborhoods and all trades together to form the Liwan District Private Enterprise Workers Association party branch.

On 19 January, the Liwan District labor and commerce bureau party committee called a district-wide private enterprise households party-member conference, elected party branch committee members in a democratic election and established the party branch. The municipal labor and commerce bureau, the department of organization of the Chinese Communist Party Liwan District party committee and the administrative office of the district government sent cadres as observers to the election meeting and conveyed their congratulations for the establishment of the party branch.

In Liwan District, there are many private enterprise workers who are becoming richer and richer day after day and they wholeheartedly love socialism. Some of them expressed the wish to join the party and have submitted their party membership applications. Party secretary Pan Manzhu [3382 3341 3796] of the Liwan District labor and commerce bureau party committee expressed the view that private enterprise workers were to be treated equally with workers in government enterprises and collective enterprises in political terms. The door of the party is wide open to all private enterprise workers who have met party member qualifications.

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CSO: 4005/617

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HAINAN CPC COMMITTEE MOBILIZATION MEETING ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Yun Daxin [7189 1129 2450]: "Conscientiously Do a Good Job in Party Rectification and Speed up Hainan's Exploratory Construction"]

[Text] Yesterday morning Hainan Administrative District CPC Committee summoned a party rectification mobilization meeting of all party members of the first batch of units directly under the district. Yao Wenxu [1202 2429 4872], secretary of the district party committee, made a mobilization speech to request that the vast number of party members conscientiously study party rectification documents, fully recognize the important meaning of party rectification, positively participate in party rectification and be determined to do a good job in party rectification.

The main meeting site of the mobilization meeting of yesterday was at the auditorium of the Hainan District party committee and was presided over by Deputy Secretary Lei Yu [7191 1342] of the committee. The responsible persons of the district party committee and the administrative district government together with nearly 5,000 party members in the units directly under their control (including those units under central and provincial control) attended the meeting.

Comrade Yao Wenxu stressed in his mobilization report that doing a good job in the first batch of party rectification tasks will carry out an exemplary and impetus function in doing a good job in the party rectification work of the whole district. Therefore, we must do a good job in the party rectification work this time. On the important meaning of party rectification he stated that the mainstream of our party is pure and possesses great combat strength. However, there also exists within our party the question of impure ideology, workstyle and organization. This is not compatible with our party's nature, program, task and the requirement of strengthening our party's construction. To solve the question of impure ideology, workstyle and organization, we must carry out an overall and systematic consolidation. On the other hand, the new situation and the new task confronting us also urgently need our implementation of party rectification in order to educate a vast number of party members in Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought, thus raising the party members' cognition of the party's line, guiding principle and policy since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and enhance the party's combat strength and meet the requirements of socialist modernization construction. Comrade Yao

Wenxu stated that since the 3d Plenum of the party's 11th Central Committee, especially after the implementation of the guiding principle of propelling exploration with an open policy, great accomplishments have been achieved in exploration and construction in Hainan Island. However, our party's style of work has not been basically improved, because there exist at the various levels of party organization different degrees of impurity in ideology, workstyle or organization and the question of incompatibility with the situation and the task. Only through party rectification can we solve the questions that exist at various levels of party organization and among party members and speed up the development of Hainan.

On the basic tasks, principles, policies and measures of party rectification, Comrade Yao Wenxu said that party rectification this time should be implemented by complying with "The Decision of the CPC Central Committee Relating to Party Rectification" and the related guidance from the CPC Central Committee and the CPC provincial committee, and by linking closely with the current reform and open policy and with the central task or exploratory construction in our district. The basic task of this party rectification is the "unification of ideology, consolidation of workstyle, strengthening of discipline and purification of organization." To unify ideology is to solve the question of political stand. Each party organization and each party member, during the course of party rectification, must conscientiously solve the question of being in political uniformity with the party's Central Committee and must conscientiously correct its vocational guiding ideology, so that its own vocational work will truly obey and serve the general task and the general goal suggested by the party's 12th National Congress. To consolidate workstyle is to link closely the party with the masses, solve the question of serving the people wholeheartedly and conquer the unhealthy tendency of party members in making use of their authority for selfish gain and the bureaucratic tendency of being irresponsible to the party and to the people. To strengthen discipline is to insist on the principle of democratic centralism to conquer the phenomenon of no organization and no discipline on the part of some party members and party member cadres and to change conscientiously the feeble and lax condition of party organizations. To purify organization is to insist on sorting out and purging the elements which oppose and harm the party. Party purification is keyed to the purge of "the three kinds of persons." In purging "the three kinds of persons" we should have a resolute attitude and should also pay attention to the policy. Comrade Yao Wenxu said that for the overall accomplishment of the party rectification task, we must strictly carry through the basic guiding principle and the basic policy of the party. The basic guiding principle in the party rectification this time is to solve the questions resolutely and positively, accomplish in an overall manner the task of party rectification and realize the party's goal and requirement, and also be prudent and steady and refrain from disorderly actions which jeopardize the stable and united political situation and the socialist modernization construction. Each Communist Party members, especially the party's leaderships of various levels, must conscientiously study and master the related policy provisions of the party Central Committee on party rectification work that we should prevent "leftish" behavior and at the same time avoid the perfunctory in party rectification. In order to insure a healthy development in party rectification and the thorough implementation of the basic principles and policies, we must accomplish the following four insistences: (1) insistence on relying on the revolutionary consciousness of all party members and on solving the questions in the party through correct criticism and self-criticism. In developing

criticism and self-criticism we should pay attention to grasping policy; against the ideology exposed and the opinion expressed by party members, we should carry out the "four don'ts" and "four allows," which are "don't capitalize on people's vulnerability, don't put labels on people, don't stir up trouble and don't put on a false front; allow people to take back, allow people to correct, allow people to defend and allow people to hold back." (2) Insistence on close integration of party rectification work with reform in order to see that neither is missed, so that economic work is propelled by party reform and party reform is examined by economic results. (3) Insistence on simultaneous rectification and reform. In the course of party rectification, we should insist on solving without delay all questions that can be solved immediately. (4) Insistence on having the leadership take the lead and from the top down, implement party rectification. Leadership cadre should take the lead in carrying out sincere, conscientious and truthful criticism and self-criticism and in implementing rectification and reform in order to bring along the vast number of party members in doing a good job in the party rectification work this time.

Comrade Yao Wenxu finally emphasized that the conscientious study of party rectification documents is the most important link in doing a good job in party rectification. Only by studying conscientiously and well, the party rectification documents, profoundly understanding the important meaning of party rectification and clarifying the basic task, basic principle, the policies and the measures of this party rectification can we unify ideology, master ideological weapons, eliminate "leftist" or rightist harassment and correctly undertake criticism and self-criticism to create the foundation and the premise of party rectification. We should, by way of the study of documents, take a correct attitude in party rectification work and conscientiously conquer the wrong cognition of a small number of party members in mistaking that the current party rectification as "having nothing to do with them", "passively waiting to be worked "on" and not having sufficient confidence in doing a good job in party rectification. Comrade Yao Wenxu specially asked the leadership comrades of the party organizations of various levels to be exemplary and to take the lead in party rectification and in studying well the party rectification documents. Various fronts and units should put the study system in good order and place strict demands on discipline in study in order to insure the smooth implementation of the study. In study we should grasp the key points for enhancing the understanding and comprehension of the spiritual essence of the party rectification documents. We should link theory with reality and discuss as we study and reform as we rectify. At present, special attention should be paid to preventing and conquering the new unhealthy trend that appears in the new situation, so that the party rectification in our district will undergo healthy and smooth progress, the party rectification task can be wholly accomplished and the economic construction in our district can be enhanced.

Yesterday morning, the Haikou municipal party committee summoned the first group of the party rectification mobilization meeting at the Worker's Movie Theater. More than 1,600 party members above the rank of deputy bureau chief in units under direct municipal control attended the meeting. Lin Mingyu [2651 2494 3768], secretary of the municipal party committee, made the party rectification mobilization report at the meeting.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

LIAISON TEAMS SENT TO PARTY RECTIFICATION UNITS

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by the Organization Examination Squad of District Party Rectification Office: "The Party Rectification Work Steering Group of the District Party Committee Sends Liaison Teams to 25 Party Rectification Units"]

[Text] To reinforce the organization and leadership of party rectification work, the party rectification steering group of the district party committee recently sent liaison teams to 25 units. Up to the 14th of this month, all the liaison teams have left for their assigned party rectification units.

This group of liaison teams as organized by the party rectification work steering group of Hainan District in accordance with the spirit of the party rectification decision of the party's Central Committee and the related notice of the Central Steering Committee. Their membership is comprised of a batch of selected cadres from counties and some state-operated farms who are familiar with the party's ideological and organizational work, and they include the old cadres who have left the first echelon in the units of Hainan District. The main duties of the liaison teams are to understand the party rectification situation in the parent unit, master its trend, listen to the opinions from all quarters and in a timely way reflect the situation and make suggestions to the party organization of their parent and superior party committees. Before the liaison officers left for the party rectification units, the party rectification steering group of the district party committee organized them for study and training so that all would understand the guiding ideology, goals and requirements, principles and policies, and measures and steps of party rectification as well as the tasks and the work methods of liaison officers.

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CSO: 4005/794

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

PARTY RECTIFICATION TASK GROUP CALLS UNITS' CADRES MEETING

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] "The first and second groups of the party rectification units must prevent and overcome any sense of lackadaisicalness, must begin with a good start and conclude with a good finishing and must accomplish their tasks up to the high goal for the party rectification. We must resolutely follow the spirit of Circular No 11 from the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, solemnly and matter-of-factly review and sum up the first stage of party rectification work and make all efforts to consolidate and develop the achievements of party rectification work." This is the demand made by Comrade Lin Ruo and Comrade Yan Youmin [0917 0147 3046] to the conference of responsible persons of the units directly under the provincial government in the first and second phases of party rectification work. The conference opened its session on the morning of 16 January.

This conference was held by the provincial party committee party rectification work guidance unit in order to carry out thoroughly Circular No 11 issued by the Central Party Committee Guidance Committee. Lin Ruo, secretary of the Guangdong provincial party committee and director of the party rectification work guidance unit of the provincial party committee, and Yan Youmin, director of the liaison unit of the Central Party Guidance Committee to Guangdong Province, delivered speeches to the conference. Provincial party secretary Wang Ning [3769 1380], also deputy director of the party rectification work guidance unit of the provincial party committee, presided over the conference.

Comrade Lin Ruo, in his speech, reviewed and highlighted the progress and achievements of party rectification work in the provincial agencies in the last year or so. He said that the first stage of the party rectification work's development was healthy, its approach was correct, its effects were evident and it had basically accomplished its expected goal. He illuminated the results achieved by the party from the standpoints of ideology unification, work behavior rectification, discipline strengthening and organization purification; he also pointed out that some imbalances in development and some problems and deficiencies in the party rectification units existed. Comrade Lin Ruo said that up to 10 January the first and second groups of the party rectification units had entered into the stage of organization adjustment and party member registration. To accomplish this stage of work successfully, two points must be tightly grasped. The first point is to

administer the party member standard education and the party's discipline education conscientiously and successfully, it is through education that we raise the ideological qualifications of the party members and their sense of organizational discipline. The second is to do the party organizational work well and to maintain the purity of the party organization and the advance position of it. The organization must handle all cases with decisiveness and prudence, must adhere to principle without sacrificing practicality and must carry out all tasks according to policies.

Comrade Lin Ruo emphatically asked everyone to follow conscientiously and thoroughly Circular No 11 issued by the Central Guidance Committee, from beginning to end, to achieve the party rectification task at the highest standard. He said that a few days ago, the Central Guidance Committee issued Circular No 11 which requests the first group of party rectification units that upon finishing their party organization adjustment and party member reregistration work, they launch a careful and thorough review and conclusion of the party rectification work of the past year or so, make efforts to consolidate and develop the results of the party rectification and to continue thrusting forward the party construction. The first and second groups of party rectification units under the provincial government shall carry out the review and conclusion work conscientiously and seriously according to the requirements of the notice and the specific points laid out by the provincial guidance unit.

Lin Ruo pointed out that the review and conclusion work shall be carried out in accordance with the five review and examination specifications stipulated by the party Central Committee on party rectification and in accordance with the key points on review and conclusion spelled out in Circular No 11 by the Central Guidance Committee in the practical sense. First, correctly estimate and fully affirm the results accomplished, and especially affirm fully the results accomplished in the aspects of ideological unification. Second, conscientiously search for problems and deficiencies that still exist and continuously take effective measures to solve them completely or near completely. Third, sum up the experiences in the rectifications of party ideology, behavior, discipline and organization under the new historical conditions; sum up the correct approach and principle to resolve the party's internal contradictions and problems for the benefit of the party's continuous construction progress. Fourth, examine whether party rectification has achieved the party reforms and achieved the effect of developing the economy. The main contents of the four points all require a matter-of-fact attitude to carry out the review and conclusion conscientiously. Do as much as one can do without any overstatement or understatement. The review and conclusion work of this time is to be carried out by the party organization of each individual rectifying unit, as the higher party committee will not send a representative to examine the review and conclusion. Therefore, each individual rectifying unit's party organization must do this work with great self-awareness and a high sense of responsibility.

Lin Ruo said that "we want to establish and amplify the systems of party ideological construction and organizational construction; we must prevent the

attitude of 'relax and catch a breath' after a party rectification campaign; and we must carry out the following several fundamental construction projects according to the requirement of the Central Guidance Committee: first, carry on persistently and further education in basic party knowledge, good party tradition and party discipline given to party members during the party rectification campaign and systemize it. Second, turn the plans of each individual unit's new set-up into specific measures and carry them out; at the same time, reform the leadership operation and style and trim down the bureaucratic structure in order to delegate more authority; and further overcome bureaucratism and resist bad influences and bad trends. Third, establish and strengthen the necessary systems for party life within the party. Fourth, strengthen further the build-up of the third team of the leadership of the party. Do a good job in developing party members. Pay attention to the units and party members who have done an outstanding job in the rectification campaign and give them appropriate recognition."

At the end of his speech, Comrade Lin Ruo emphasized strengthening the leadership and guaranteeing the completion of the party rectification work from a good beginning to a good end. He said that from now to the end of March, the first and second groups of units under the provincial government had heavy tasks. Party units at all levels must strengthen leadership conscientiously, take strong measures and do a good job in this stage of the party rectification.

Comrade Yan Youmin, in his speech, stated that he supported completely the opinions and strategy presented by Comrade Lin Ruo on behalf of the provincial party committee. Moreover, he stressed the following points: conscientiously study and understand the important significance of Circular NO 11 from the Central Guidance Committee; correct and change bad trends under the open-door policy; and in the process of review and conclusion, everyone must adopt a matter-of-fact attitude and prevent and oppose superficial and graphic statements, try to find any problem and deficiency to correct and carry out the necessary corrections.

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CSO: 4005/617

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG FACTORY LEADERS IMPROVE POLITICAL WORK

HK290431 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Apr 85 p 1

[Report: "Provincial Meeting of Party Secretaries of Large and Medium-Sized Enterprises Points Out That Party Building and Ideological and Political Work in Enterprises Should Effect New Changes"]

[Text] Ending on 23 April the provincial meeting of party secretaries from large and medium-sized enterprises discussed the question of how to handle party work in the new situation of reform and enlivening and opening the economy. The meetings stressed that new changes should be effected in party building and in ideological and political work. Party committees in enterprises should free themselves from routine administrative affairs and should concentrate on ensuring the implementation of the party's principles and policies, on the construction of party organizations, and on ideological and political work.

The meeting was held by the economic work department of the Guangdong CPC Committee. It began on 19 April and was attended by party committee secretaries from 89 large and medium-sized enterprises throughout the province and by responsible people from all relevant departments. During the meeting, Shi Zhihua, director of the Economic Work Department of the provincial party department delivered a work report, and provincial Vice Governors Li Jianan and Kuang Ji attended the meeting and gave speeches.

In recent years, as the new situation of reform and opening and enlivening the economy is developing, party organizations in various enterprises have been doing a great deal of work to strengthen party construction and to advance political and ideological work. Their work has guaranteed the smooth development of reform and has promoted production. The achievements are remarkable. However, in the new situation, there is also a deviation of neglecting party work and ideological work. Therefore, how to strengthen party work and ideological work under the new situation is a new question that all party committees should properly resolve. Experience in this regard was exchanged at this meeting. People at the meeting generally held that enterprise party organizations should effect the following changes in their party work and ideological and political work.

First, political work should be carried out in the course of production and business management so as to promote the change of enterprise management from production-style into development-style. Second, ideological and political work should be oriented to the central task of improving economic results. Third, the work of building the ranks of workers should be focused on young workers. Fourth, enterprise party committees should free themselves from involvement in routine administrative affairs and should devote more efforts to implementing principle and policies and to party work and ideological and political work. Fifth, political cadres should adapt to the requirements of the four modernizations. That is to say, political cadres should be made revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent. In fact, many enterprises have begun to do so.

CSO: 4005/869

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

HAINAN PARTY MEMBER RECRUITMENT--Party organizations at all levels in Hainan have attached importance to recruiting party members from among intellectuals. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, about 2,200 intellectuals in the region have joined the party, accounting for 21.4 percent of the total number of new party members. There are now about 18,000 intellectual-origin party members in the region, accounting for 26.8 percent of the total number of intellectuals.

[Summary] [Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 18 Apr 85]

MEETING ON CORPS' HISTORY--A 6-day meeting on discussing the draft of the history of Qiongya Corps concluded yesterday. (Ma Baishan), former deputy commander of Qiongya Corps, presided over yesterday's afternoon session. Lei Yu, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee and principal responsible person of the regional people's government; (Zhuang Tian), former deputy commander of Qiongya Corp, delivered speeches at the meeting. Wang Yuefang, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, made a summary speech. In the course of discussion, the participants held that the draft described rather completely and systematically the development of Qiongya party organizations and the people's army. It also reflected strategies adopted in various battles, experiences of victory and failure, and the circumstances in which numerous martyrs struggled bravely and without fear of death. It also told a touching story about how this isolated island had fought for the red flag for 35 years under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee. [Excerpts] [Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 30 Apr 85]

MAY DAY FILM SOIREE--Yesterday evening, the general offices of the regional CPC committee and the regional people's government held film soirees in the Nanning Theater and the Hall of the Regional People's Government to mark international Labor Day and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. Responsible comrades of the regional party, government, and army, including Qiao Xiaoguang, Chen Huiguang, (Tao Aiying), Qin Yingji, Huang Rong, and Bi Kezhou; and responsible persons of departments concerned in the region and Nanning City attended the film soirees. Huang Huoqing, standing committee member of the Central Advisory Commission; Xi Guoguang, vice minister of public security; and Hong Peilin, adviser to the Ministry of Public Security, who are inspecting work in our region, also attended the soirees. [Excerpt] [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 May 85]

DANCERS FEDERATION HOLDS MEETING--The Guangdong chapter of the Chinese National Dancers Association opened the meeting of its third representative assembly on 26 February in Guangzhou for a 3-day conference. Yang Yingbin, member of the standing committee of Guangdong provincial party committee, and other responsible persons, Huang Hao [7806 3185], Du Ai [2629 1002], Zheng Da [6774 6671] and Tang Yu [0781 3842] attended the opening ceremony and expressed wholehearted congratulations. Mr Wu Shixun [0702 0013 0534], a guest from Hong Kong, also attended the ceremony. [Excerpts] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Feb 85 p 1] 12787

CPPCC LEADER VISITS NEWSPAPER--Huo Yingdong [7202 5391 2639], a prominent personality, member of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC and chairman of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce of China visited editorial department and the printing plant under construction of this newspaper on the afternoon of 4 January. At the conclusion of his visit, he told the workers of this newspaper, "You people can publish a newspaper with nationwide influence under such poor material conditions that it is really a kind of achievement out of high working spirit." [Excerpt] [Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jan 85 p 1] 12787

BOARD OF EDITORS' INAUGURAL MEETING--The board of editors of the local history of Guangzhou held its inaugural meeting on the afternoon of 9 January. The meeting was chaired by Ou Chu [26920443], director of the Board of Editors of the Local History of Guangzhou. Deputy directors Huang Songhua [7806 5473 5478], Lai Zhuyan [6351 4554 1484], Sho Yuankun [6730 3293 1024] and Yang Wanxiu [2799 5502 4423]; advisors Bo Huaiqi [5631 2037 1142], Huang Zhongping [7806 8369 1627], Yang Kuizhang [2799 1145 4545], Chen Shenglin [7115 0524 9036], Guan Liquan [7070 1462 2938] and Wu Zhuangda [0702 1104 6671]; and the editors, 30 of them all together, attended the meeting. The meeting believes that to write and edit a local history along the lines of Marxism will have its present and far-reaching future significance, processing, preserving and inheriting the historical cultural heritage, on the efforts to build today's socialist material and spiritual civilizations and on the efforts to develop patriotic education and education in the revolutionary tradition. Editing a new Guangzhou local history is an urgent task which cannot afford delay. [Text] [Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO 10 Jan 85 p 1] 12787

LEADERS VISIT GUANGZHOU FAIR--On the afternoon of 2 January, leaders of Guangdong Province and Guangzhou City Lin Ruo [2651 5387], Liang Lingguang, Xie Fei [6200 7536] and Xu Shijie [6079 1102 2638] accompanied leaders of the Guangzhou military region You Taizhong [1429 1132 1813], Wang Meng [3769 3718], Dan Yinzhang [0830 0603 4545] and Lu Weiru [4151 0251 1172], advisor Huang Ronghai [7806 2837 3189] and senior comrades as Liu Changyi [0491 2490 3015] and Deng Yifan [6772 6654 0416], who have retired to the second and third lines, visited the "Beautifying Guangzhou" fair. [Excerpt] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jan 85 p 1] 12787

NORTH REGION

CHEN BINGYU GIVES REPORT ON HANDLING MOTIONS

SK261247 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Chen Bingyu, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee, gave a written report on motions work at the Third Session of the Fifth Regional CPPCC Committee. In the report, Chen Bingyu pointed out: During the Second Session of the Fifth Regional CPPCC Committee, we handled about 88 percent of the motions raised by the committee members.

The report states: We received 282 motions raised by committee members during the Second Session of the Fifth Regional CPPCC Committee. Some 178 motions were filed for the record after being examined by the motions examination committee. The contents of these motions were wide-ranging, embracing economic construction, political life, the united front, industrial, agricultural, and animal husbandry production, and scientific and technological and educational work. As of 15 April, 156 motions had been handled, accounting for 88 percent of the total number of motions on file.

The report points out: Practice has proved that the raising of motions is an important way for the CPPCC committee members to display their spirit of being masters of the state, to exercise democratic rights, and to give suggestions and opinions for the party and government work. It is also one of the important channels for the party and the government to make contact with the people from all quarters. Many motion handling units reflected that the motions raised by the CPPCC committee members were just. Their suggestions were flexible and the quality of the motions high, receiving great attention from the relevant departments.

In his written report, Chen Bingyu also set forth specific opinions on improving the motions handling work. He pointed out: From now on, we will implement the long-term and effective method of easing three restrictions in line with the characteristics of the CPPCC committees.

1. We will not set a standard for filing motions and will not restrict the content of motions.
2. We will not set a deadline for receiving motions.

3. We will simplify the procedures and will not fix the number of persons for raising motions.

We should adopt all measures to help the committee members understand the principles and policies of the party and the state, the region's four modernization plans and programs, and the construction situation. We should support, encourage, and make things convenient for the committee members to raise more and better motions. We should strengthen connections with the motion handling units. Personnel in charge of motions should go deeply to the motion handling units to understand the situation and to supervise the work. The regional CPPCC committees at all levels should set up networks for exchanging motion handling experience and should report the results to the committee members in a timely manner.

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NORTH REGION

YUANPING COUNTY PARTY SECRETARY CARRIES OUT REFORMS

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[Article by Jin Jiasheng [6855 0857 5116] and He Yanping [0149 4291 1627]: "General Manager" of the 'Intelligence Exploitation Company'; an Interview with Yuanping Party Committee Secretary Lu Rizhou"]

[Text] It is 6 October 1983 and the gullies and ridges of the northern Shanxi loess plateau are vastly golden. Shouldering the great trust of the highest level party committee and taking along a roll of bedding and a coarse bag of books, 38 year old Lu Rizhou said goodbye to his wife and daughter in Taiyuan and went to Yuanping to assume the post of party secretary.

No one is clear about how many secretaries Yuanping county has had. Only this secretary is especially "unfamiliar," which is not to say no one recognizes him. His predecessors were also unknown, but people were more familiar with the vision, speech, aspirations, or work "style" of some of them. You could tell much with just a glance.

That being so, for a long time after people had sized up this new secretary with a succession of penetrating looks they would all shake their heads: "Can't figure him out!"

In the beginning there were those who had heard he was the first county party committee secretary in Yuanping to be a college graduate and so could not help but stare. There were also those who were not used to the pair of glasses that the new secretary wore and worried that he "was a bookworm." Still others felt that his approach to work was "not quite right," and feared that he would run into trouble.

Of course, there were many who had the greatest hopes for him. They saw in his vigorous carriage, his shining face, and in his humorous way of talking that unique guileless quality of loess plateau peasants, and saw at the same time the vision, warmth, boldness and astute air of the kind of person who can truly handle anything. You could see that he wasted no time in meetings but was all over the place, quickly mastering the so many new conditions and new problems, getting to the heart of things that concerned the masses.

These observations and this analysis were proven true in short time by the news that came in continually: from the day he graduated from college and began actual work the new secretary was a man who craved opening new territory and reform. Even in the month before he took up his position he accompanied concerned comrades in the provincial committee to southern and south-eastern Shanxi to look closely into "where ought we to take the next step after the countryside has implemented the total responsibility system?" Concerned with just that question he walked out onto the "great stage" of Yuanping to play a role in the new play that is rural transformation.

He spoke to everyone of the tentative content, "acting methods," and steps of this "play," which certainly caught people's interest.

However, just how was the play to be performed?

East of the city of Yuanping, on Mt. Lianhua on the banks of the Hutuo River, there is an old stage in a stone drum temple. Tradition has it that in Ming times someone carved the following couplet on either side of the stage: "All the history books for thousands of years, that many will the play masters perform; the hundreds of lyrics, both old and new, will all in time be used for song and dance." When others have seen this they just felt that it was something from historical idealism and dismissed it with a few words of criticism. But Lu Rizhou went beyond criticism to be inspired by it. He felt that we ought to turn it around. We ought to invite the vast number of capable persons from Yuanping country onto the stage and let the "play masters" of this generation compose new songs and dances about constructing a modernized agriculture.

"Open the doors all around and winds will come from all directions"--Using the new thinking to select new groups.

Yuanping, located in the Xin-Ding basin, is a center in Shanxi for transportation beyond the Great Wall, and has a good deal of potential for development. The people there have a saying: "There are money trees in the eastern mountains (pears), treasure bowls in the western mountains (coal), and through the middle of Shenyang and Wuhan (river) flow riches for the people (rich rice producing area)." However, because of the well-known circumstances where over the past few years there has been the movement to study Dazhai [in eastern Shanxi], until the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee Yuanping was always on the borderline of poverty and not worth worrying about. Over the last few years, with the system of overall responsibility, the people have dressed warmly and been able to eat their fill. But if they were to develop further and be better off it would be necessary to open up the "doors of ingenuity" in the cadres and in the masses. The first thing to be effected was an improvement in the intellectual structure of the county CPC committee, with a new breakthrough in leadership thinking, strategic planning, and leadership style.

The first time that Lu Rizhou met with the cadre he spoke from the heart: "The determination of the county CPC committee is that we will definitely not use our authority for private purposes. We will be dedicated to enriching,

developing, and serving the people and will share our fate with the reform! Of course, whether we succeed or not depends not upon me, Lu Rizhou, but will chiefly depend upon the county CPC committee and will depend on everyone..."

Close upon that, a "test" known as "Open the doors all around and winds will come from all directions" then began. He wanted to use this method to "exploit" the talent suitable for assuming the responsibility of leadership in the county CPC committee but he felt deeply the follow-up ills of a decade of disorder and of the bad social practices of vestiges of the rural clan system, connections through femal relatives, etc. He felt that only if he used methods that integrated top and bottom would they collectively, the best kind of "Bo Le," select a "thousand li horse" for recommendation.

This so-called "open the doors all around and winds will come from all directions" was just to separately convene all kinds of conferences to be attended by college students, high school students, the self-educated, old cadre, and other capable persons. At the meetings Lu Rizhou offered three "test questions": what is your view on envigorating Yuanping. Based on facts, please recommend a few people of competence. At what work do you feel that you yourself are best? He then had everyone "answer the questions" right there on the spot.

This was truly a direct examination of "scholars," as well as an open public opinion poll. If it is a true pearl then it will shine; if it is a fish eye than even a firefly will not come through. The conferences were held for several days with nearly five hundred people in all in attendance. The masses felt that this method was: troops selecting officers and officers selecting troops.

This event caused quite a sensation in Yuanping county. Someone called out: "Here today the capable people of Yuanping will not be kept down." Some worried that things would get muddled. Some said quite satirically, "Lu Rizhou, Lu Rizhou, if you don't get this right you'll be Lu Who-is-daily-left-holding-the-bag" (if in error you will be all alone). But rumors and slander were not able to sway the views of the new secretary! After some ups and downs and investigation and approval by organizational departments, in some months the new group of the county CPC committee was born. According to the statistics, the average age of the 14 standing committee members and of the deputy county magistrate was 40, 11 of whom were college graduates and 7 who were professionals. Some had studied industry, some agriculture, some economics, some had studied Chinese, and there were also those who had studied medicine. Not even one among them had been picked by Lu Rizhou based on some connection with him.

This "examination" used the new standards for the "four transformations" of the cadres and shattered the obsolete standards for employing people and various outmoded conventions.

Look at the newly appointed county magistrate and deputy secretary Zhao Shengcai [6392 3932 2088], for example. At the conferences this name "Zhao Shengcai" kept being mentioned by the crowds. Upon inquiry by Lu Rizhou, this

college graduate of the 1960's was found to be quite familiar with conditions in Yuanping and had accomplished much in his work. He has courage and insight, boldness of vision, and has abilities in organization and publicity. Even on ordinary days he dares to speak and act and has high prestige among the masses. However, the rafters that stand out are often the first to rot. For many years he has not only not been appreciated but was seen by certain people jealous of worth and ability as being "not law-abiding," and "not reliable." When Lu Rizhou had found Zhao Shengcai he asked him to issue an explanation of the above three questions. Zhao Shengcai spoke with fervor and assurance and was quite reasonable. Lu Rizhou recommended that Zhao Shengcai be admitted to the county CPC committee group. Later, Zhao Shengcai was appointed as the director of the propaganda department. Because of outstanding accomplishments in the work he had been assigned, he has since been promoted to deputy secretary.

During the interview, Lu Rizhou spoke with emotion: "It is not easy for a person to be noticed even once. We must be timely and good at spotting them and allowing the abilities that they have accumulated for years to be released. We definitely cannot bury them with a spadeful of dirt. A person won't be able to endure several spadefuls."

Yes, those who have their minds on reform must be thorough in seeking talent and must value it highly. The reinstatement of female deputy magistrate Wang Zhifang [3769 5365 5364] is a "much-told tale" that has made its way throughout Yuanping.

Sixty-two year-old Wang Zhifang came to Yuanping after graduation from Shanxi Medical College and has treated and cured people quietly for 20 years. Old and young alike in Yuanping knew of this doctor. People had early on recommended Wang Zhifang at the conferences but she took no notice of this and went instead to accompany a patient to Beijing for consultation. She left word before she left: I am not interested in becoming an official.

A valuable treasure cannot be lost so Lu Rizhou inwardly considered this. Then, one dusk with a north wind whistling, when Wang Zhifang was on duty, Lu Rizhou arrived at the hospital. "What is your illness," Wang Zhifang said as she lifted her head to take a look.

Lu Rizhou laughed: "Being so husky and solid, how could I be sick? However, Comrade Zhifang, you have striven to treat the illnesses of others and should pay attention to your own stomach trouble." It didn't need much of this warm-hearted talk before the eyes of Wang Zhifang were soon moist with tears. Lu Rizhou went on to say: "On this occasion I have come to ask you to treat the illness of the hospital."

Could this be true. Wang Zhifang suspected that her ears were deceiving her. She could not remember how many leading comrades had come to see her but just to be treated. There had never yet been anyone who had mentioned her illness, much less had this much confidence in her. Twenty years of ideals and aspirations soon flooded her heart: how could she not want to contribute her medical skills to this area lacking in doctors and short of medicine? How

could she not want to make new developments in medicine under the present brand new conditions? It was just that because of "problems with family background and problems with social relations," she had been denounced by people as a "disgusting capitalist woman," and even during the decade of turmoil had had to walk the streets with a black sign saying "had illicit relations with a foreign country" and had had her hair pulled... Before Lu Rizhou came the pain in the heart that had so often been devastated had not yet healed. At this moment, and her heart did not know why, she was suddenly overcome with a warm feeling, which welled more forcefully as it rose in her. Even if there was a north wind whistling outside the window, in the room it was as if a warm spring breeze had blown in. Wang Zhifang first half in grief, half with joy, then with increasing joy and warmth began to talk with this new party secretary... Later, Wang Zhifang was appointed as hospital director of the county hospital, which quickly changed its appearance, becoming a county-wide advanced unit. Not long after, Wang Zhifang was elected to be deputy county magistrate, and her work has become even more enthusiastic.

Later, Lu Rizhou talked at length with us about this problem. He said, "To look at people from the extreme leftist viewpoint that is expanded from class struggle, there will be enemies everywhere; to view people in terms of factionalism, there will be opponents everywhere; to view people through the vision of developing the restructuring of a modern economy is to everywhere see those who can help. I was taught this by actual experience. Much talent has been buried for many years. Making use of people today we need to see whether or not they truly and wholeheartedly can work at reform, to see whether or not they have true ability, whether their devotion to their work is strong or not... Look at us. When we have a position we are members of a county committee, or Party secretary, and when we do not have positions we can teach, we can write articles, we can be a general cadre, or we can return home and be a specialized household. Only in this way can we unselfishly and magnanimously straighten our backs and not abandon true principles to gain office." When he had reached this point Lu Rizhou laughed heartily and those wise and farsighted eyes gleamed. He went on to add another sentence: "Only by working in this way can allow often victorious generals to assume command and often defeated ones to relinquish theirs."

#### Synchronized Reform from "Putting Up a Stage and Giving a Play" to Towns and Villages

Another sleepless night. A fall night, quiet and rather chilly. Once again Lu Rizhou unfolds his great plan in his mind, goes on to conditions in Yuanping, and falls deep into thought.

His keen vision falls upon the county-wide economic development statistics: 1982, average income for rural folk only 214 yuan. Roughly figured, that is not only lower than the entire country but is also lower than the level for Shanxi Province. How would they make further breakthroughs in the narrow scales of family operations, the limits of various systems of ownership, separations between occupations and divisions between the towns and villages...? How could they both attract multi-faceted fund raising to set up economic entities and also be able to shake off the old system of no separation between

government and enterprise and interconnections to the point of death, while gradually nurturing a new "model" suited to the situation for development in this area?

He feels that to change these kinds of conditions and open up new aspects we must not only select talent from leaders throughout the county but must also seek among the masses for a large group of people of outstanding talent.

"Capable people from the masses and the 'model' from actual experience." This is a pervading tenet for Lu Rizhou. He then thought of Lan Xitian [5695 6932 3944], whom everyone in Yuanping knows as very controversial.

Lan Xitian is described as a person good at "creating a stage on which to perform." In 1971, when he came to the Tonghe irrigation district fixed assets for the entire district were only something more than 200 yuan. He invited several farmers to help out by watching the sluice gates and letting water off from the reservoir but everyone resented the work and the little money, and so were unwilling to do it. This made the normally cheerful Lan knit his brows. He set his mind to work, raised some capital, set up several "stands" as repair stations, plant nurseries, etc., and put on a big show. From this he had both money and people, and there was life in the show. But cries of discontent and accusations also began to rise up.

When Lu Rizhou arrived at the Tonghe irrigation district the scene that first lay before his eyes was one of level terraced fields, trees planted in rows, and a deep blue reservoir. In the courtyard of the guest house there was the noise of vehicles and of people laughing, and in the plant nursery flowers vied with one another in beauty... The "household manager" of the irrigation district, Lan Xitian, explained to the new secretary about the funds pooled from many sources, the wide-ranging search for talent, the free alignments, the lack of distinction among state-run, collective, and individual, and the good points of town-and-village jointly-run economic entities. Could not this be the new "model" that could be used? The new secretary had made a blueprint based on extensive travels throughout the county, but had found here even more concrete support. There was nothing mediocre or unorthodox about this! Lu Rizhou made up his mind to recommend that the county CPC committee reinstate this capable person. Lan Xitian, as deputy bureau chief of the county water conservancy bureau.

But the storm had not yet died down. Some people once again falsely accused Lan Xitian for "economic problems." After investigation this was found to be completely without foundation. Then someone said: "Lan Xitian is proceeding too quickly, just as if he is being haunted."

"We must be quick in the four-way modernization. Quickness and a bold and vigorous style are good points about Lan Xitian, not deficiencies," quickly spouted Lu Rizhou, this quick person.

Years of actual experience had enabled Lu Rizhou to understand that to open up the intellectual treasurehouse of cadre throughout the county it would be insufficient to only rely upon the county CPC committee or to rest on their

laurels. We must be certain to constantly renew our knowledge, search broadly for talent, and provide wide opportunities for airing views. Therefore, he took the next step and called the first ever in Yuanping a meeting of the three types of cadres.

For the meeting Lu Rizhou "borrowed" more than 50 "outside brains"--specialists, scholars, and men of action. At the meeting they talked widely of development conditions and trends in China and in the world. They looked, too, at the new methods by which its neighbor Zuoyun County went beyond production teams and communes to run jointly operated coal mines. When the cadre intellectual gates had been opened, the shackles that closed doors in the county, that closed doors in people, were also broken open. A 10-item plan for synchronized reform with towns and villages was gradually formed along this basis. In less than a year the whole county had collected more than 38 million yuan and there were 3,081 newly constructed or expanded "stages," both large and small. Lu Rizhou went further in calling for people to free up their thinking, open wide financial opportunities, and learn how to earn money and how to manage it. The county committee even invited more than 300 able people from outside and sent out from this county more than 5,000, some to learn from the experience of others, and some to make preparations for cooperative enterprises in Beijing, Shenzhen, and the like. The county committee also invited specialists to help formulate an overall plan for county-town construction in preparation for building in a short time the city of Yuanping into an economic, scientific, educational, and commodities circulation center having a certain "power of radiation." The people were saying that Lu Rizhou had "released pigeons and brought in phoenixes," and that our Yuanping will become very wealthy. The specialist then called this breakthrough: "the second wave" of Yuanping's town-village restructuring.

When the "stages" had been set up, could the play then be well performed? It was not that easy. It was still necessary to help the cadres and masses exchange their old ideas and consider new points. Just as Lu had said, for every step forward we must free up layer upon layer of "pounded earth."

Over the years, the Gouli Production Brigade of the Shangzhuang Commune had accumulated 1 million yuan of fixed assets, 320,000 yuan of bank savings, and 1 million jin of grain. But all this had been locked up in 31 warehouses, large and small, and in bags and iron boxes by "the old manager," party branch secretary, Zhang Sanhong [1728 0005 4767]. The farmers demanded that it be distributed but 'old Sanhong' would not hear of it. So what use was it? He just said again, "I'm not opening up." At that meeting of the "three types of cadres," "old Sanhong's" agitated and apprehensive appearance was noted by Lu Rizhou. After the meeting he specifically considered with old Sanhong how the money, grain, and objects could be put to use...

Old Sanhong finally opened the warehouses. But what kind of storehouse was this, having not just a great deal of foodstuffs, money, and many fixed assets. To Lu Rizhou it appeared that this was extremely plentiful. This was a breakthrough in an old concept and was a quiet revolution in a man's mind. You could also say that it was a door through which to open the storehouse of the mass intellect. That day the storehouses were opened Lu Rizhou went again to

the scene and spoke intimately with "old Sanhong." "You know how to keep track of a business, but you need to learn how to found one, and you need to learn how to let money earn money." He pointed to the muddy streets and said, you could fix the streets, for example. That way, shipment of pears from Tongchuan would be more convenient, and you could build a guest house...

Lu Rizhou also went to the colored glaze factory of the Xizhen commune. The Party secretary was just troubling over the fact that the glazed tiles were not passing quality tests. Lu Rizhou patiently spoke with him about the origins of the glazed tiles and spoke to him about exact details of economic news, market trends, and selection of talent in these areas. The Party secretary was enlightened. Five times they went to Henan to invite artisans and skilled craftsmen, after which the quality of the glazed tiles was passable and markets opened up.

Lu Rizhou went to 29 communes throughout the county, expending a great deal of painstaking effort for the enrichment of the people of Yuanping. Under the leadership of the new county CPC committee the situation in Yuanping of having some things in excess, some in short supply (much agriculture, little industry; much labor for general agriculture, little for specialties; much grain, little processing; much savings, little put into production) is in the process of changing, and people and materials are all finding new uses. In the first half of this year, revenue alone increased by 3 million yuan. Grain production for the whole year could increase by 40 million jin over 1983, and per capita income for farmers will have a net increase over last year of 150 yuan and more. Profits from industrial production will be twice those of the previous year. Commercial profits and revenue are correspondingly increasing... However, what people have increasingly noticed is the intellectual development of the Yuanping cadre and the masses. In just a little over a year cadre and mass concepts of time, information, and value... are undergoing obvious changes. People's ambitions have expanded and they are smarter. There are deep and enormous changes going on in the hearts of the people.

But this is only a first step. The wisdom of Lu Rizhou comes from his ability to see his own inadequacies. When Yuanping first began to build its "stages" one percent of relevant cadre in the enterprises participated. Lu Rizhou originally thought to allow a group of cadres to transform into an economic unity but actual practice showed that this way it was too easy to create a new situation where officials and commercial interests were not separate. In time Lu Rizhou realized that the old problem of a lack of separation of government and enterprise would not be changed immediately. He stood up to society's groundless talk, withdrew the cadre who were participating in the "stage building," determined more clearly that the task of the party secretary is to use all his efforts to help the masses "build the stages," and let the masses "perform" themselves. He said to us that we still lack experience in building stages but we never gave ourselves any wages, and when there were difficulties with our progress, we would look back and just learn our lessons and that would be it.

## Looking Ahead to the 21st Century

Lu Rizhou turned the pages of the Yuanping county gazeteer, inside of which were two lines of eye-catching large characters: "The country values talent and talent ranks education foremost," which elicited a deep sigh from him. The county officials of olden times also pushed "broaden education, beautify customs" as their prime duty. As we work at the four modernizations we ought even more to pay attention to a 100-year plan, to truly put into effect this basic measure to rule a country, which those before us could not.

Lu Rizhou studied foreign history and understands that the nurturing of talent and the development of intellect are the basis of success. He thought back on his own experiences of hardship during study, and remembering that calamity he better understood why even today there are people who only talk about "supporting" education, and "respecting" knowledge, but with whom it is actually another thing altogether. He thinks that the root of our current four modernizations ought to be deeply bound to the intention to restructure, ought to be bound to the new intellectual structure of a new generation of people. It was with just these aspirations that Lu Rizhou, not long in office, came to the well-known Fanting Middle School. But what a sight lay before his eyes. The buildings and dormitories were old and dilapidated and equipment was varying in quality. When he went to the cafeteria and dorms for a look what he found piled in the steamers and hung on racks were nothing but bread made of corn, sorghum, etc., and some students were bed-ridden with stomach ailments... Lu Rizhou choked back a sob. To the teachers and students he said, "At this moment my heart is truly full of both joy and sorrow. Joy, because this Fanting Middle School of ours has trained much talent for our country, which is reason enough to make me gratified. Sorrow, because how could your bread be so sorrowful..." When he said this the meeting place burst into applause as the words obviously hit a sore spot. This applause made Lu Rizhou's heart tremble, as looking out over the yellow faces of these teachers and students with their expectant expressions, his own thoughts went back to 20 some years before. He was in middle school, when at one time the Datong area had held a math competition for middle school students, and he had won first place. After the exam he was so hungry he could no longer stand it and drank the rinse water from some doufu. His teacher drew him aside and pulled out a two ounce grain coupon for him from his coat. He was really poor in those days, but the mutual respect and admiration of teacher and student held a great conviction: learn well your skills to root out poverty and work hard together. At that moment there was white flour filling warehouses in many places, while students here were knawing at bread made of corn, sorghum, etc. In great discomfort he said, "I have not been sufficiently concerned about the next and future generations."

This historical sense of responsibility produced not long after the first meeting of the standing committee convened by the county CPC committee at Fanting Middle School. The meeting decisively resolved: even if income is still hard-up, 1.35 million yuan will be taken from circulating funds to be used foremost for education. The meeting went on to decide that Fanting Middle School would be moved into the county seat, that as soon as possible equipment would be replaced, and about other conditions concerning teaching...

Lu Rizhou told us that that was the most moving thing that had happened since he had come to Yuanping. From then on, each time he visited a village or team he would always ask about the schools. He discovered that there were still many people who had gone to elementary school and either not wanted to continue or were not able to do so. He noticed that some youths, though holding a wad of cash in their hand were nonetheless unkempt and disheveled. In some places old and young alike still played "fox eats the sheep" on the ground with stones... A certain distress began to overtake him.

A country backward in its education has no say in modernization. With foresight and sagacity, Lu Rizhou and the members of the county CPC committee took up the slogan: "Build up finances, develop building materials, and nurture talent," opening a new aspect to the raising of funds for education. And recently Lu Rizhou led five people to the city of Arao in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan, with the intention of carrying on exchange for the benefit of improvements in Tongchuan pears and the development of talent.

As the interview concluded another abundant golden fall was upon the loess plain. All around the loess plain was rousing from a deep sleep. We asked: What are you planning for your next step? He replied in his thick Datong accent: "With the support of the Party and of the masses, with the specific leadership and concern of the provincial CPC committee and prefectural CPC committee, we feel that we have just righted our course and that the great performance of the reform lies further down the line." Yes, comprehensive reform at the county level has just begun "for the first time." What Lu Rizhou faces is a road that awaits continued development, but a road that still has limitless hopes.

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NORTH REGION

BEIJING CPC RALLIES CADRES TO LEAD EDUCATION ON REFORM

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[Report by Sun Yongren (1327 3057 0088) and Xu Jali (6079 0857 0448); "Party Organizations and Mass Organizations Throughout the Municipality Organize Workers and Staff Members in All Trades and Services To Take an Active Part in Education on Situation and Reform"]

[Text] Yesterday, the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee asked the Municipal Propaganda Department to hold a meeting to draw up plans for carrying out the education on the situation and on reform in the whole city during the second quarter of the year according to the spirit of the instructions issued by the central authorities and the municipal CPC committee.

The meeting was attended by the leading comrades of the various departments, commissions and offices of the municipal CPC committee and municipal people's government and the responsible comrades of the propaganda departments of the prefectures, counties, and bureaus. At the meeting, the CPC committee of Beijing No 3 chemical plant and the CPC committee of the Beijing automobile factory communicated their experiences in carrying out education on the situation and on reform among the masses. The responsible comrade of the relevant department of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee also made a mobilization speech on carrying out education on the situation and on reform in the whole city.

Comrade Li Ximing and Comrade Chen Xitong also attended the meeting and made speeches.

The meeting pointed out that this year is the first year in which the decision made by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee is being implemented and the overall reform of the economic structure is being carried out. This year, Beijing will center its reform on the wage system and price system. The reform of the wage system and price system has an important bearing on the overall situation in the national economy and on the immediate interests of the people. It is the key to carrying out the overall economic reform and to realizing continuous, stable, and coordinated national economic development. In order to resolutely, healthily, and successfully carry out the reform of the wage system and price system and the overall economic reform, to have a good and cautious

beginning, and to achieve the final success, Beijing must carry out education on the situation and on reform in the whole city.

The meeting pointed out that the education on the situation and reform which will be carried out in the whole city is an important part of the education on ideals and discipline, which is now being carried out in the city and is also a specific manifestation of the "transfer" in the focal point of the work of the propaganda departments and the departments responsible for the ideological and political work.

The meeting pointed out that this time, the education should make the broad masses of people clearly aware of the basic manifestations of the present good situation and of how the good situation has come into being so as to be clear about the aim and basic guiding principles governing the reform of the economic structure and to clearly know the importance of the reform of the price system in the overall reform of the economic structure. Beijing should encourage the masses to abandon some of the old concepts so as to enable the people to acquire the new scientific concepts, such as the scientific way to look at the advantages and disadvantages of the reform, the gains and the losses between individuals, the small collectives, the state and the people, and the consistency of the specific reform policies. At the same time, some clear distinctions must be made in the ideology of the masses, such as the distinction between invigorating the economy and going in for malpractices, the distinction between failure caused by lack of experience and failure caused by basic policy, the distinction between normally readjusting prices and recklessly raising prices and so on and so forth. Through this education, Beijing should enable the broad masses of people to further understand that the whole city is carrying out the reform under the guidance of communist ideology. In the reform, Beijing must realize both material civilization and spiritual civilization so that all the people will have ideals and observe disciplines and carry out the various reforms with one heart and one mind.

The meeting stressed that the education will be carried out level by level and stage by stage through the organizational channels of the party and the youth league. The members of the Communist Party and members of the CYL of the whole city should be masters in the reform, they should be of one heart and one mind in probing into the reform together with the party, and be willing to publicize and explain the reform to the masses. The party organizations and party members of all the enterprises and management departments must adhere to the party spirit, strictly observe the discipline, must not violate the law and discipline, and must fight against malpractices, such as recklessly raising the prices and so on and so forth and also prevent their own units from doing anything detrimental to the economic reform. The party and the league organizations at various levels must give a preparatory party lecture to the party and league members, make specific demands on them, carry out regular organizational activities and bring into full play the exemplary and leading role of the party branches and the role of the party branches as fighting bastions.

The meeting demanded that in the course of education, comrades of the propaganda departments and the departments responsible for ideological and political work should not only relay the spirit and policies of the CPC Central Committee to the masses, but also practically solve some ideological problems of the masses according to actual situations. In the meantime, the self-education of the masses should also be valued. Party members and cadres should firmly believe that the majority of the masses are for the reform and their various kinds of ideological problems can be overcome in the course of study and discussion. The broad masses of party members and cadres must also carry out detailed and thorough mass work.

Comrade Li Ximing and Comrade Chen Xitong also made speeches at the meeting. They called on the party organizations at various levels and various mass organizations in the city to go into action and the workers and staff members in various trades and services to organize themselves in order to take part in the education on the situation and reform and not to become "outsiders." The party organizations and party members should vigorously develop the excellent party tradition of doing ideological and political work so as to carry out a vivid, vigorous, and thorough ideological education in the light of the new situation and new requirements in the new historical period. The leading cadres and cadres in charge of the party and government propaganda work at various levels should take the lead in going deep into the realities of life so as to get first-hand knowledge on the ideology of the masses. They should talk to the masses and explain things to the masses. In the course of the education on the situation and reform, party cadres and members should also open up a new prospect for ideological and political work and propaganda work and make contributions to the progress of the reform and to the implementation of the four instructions concerning the reconstruction of the capital issued by the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee.

CSO: 4005/871

NORTH REGION

MOST HOME OWNERSHIP RIGHTS RESTORED IN BEIJING

0W271426 Beijing XINHUA in English 1046 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--Authorities in Beijing have so far returned the ownership rights on 98.5 percent of the private homes comprising 510,000 rooms confiscated during the cultural revolution, a municipal official said today. They hoped to return the remainder by the end of the year, said He Shaoyi, deputy director of the committee responsible for restoring the right of home ownership.

He said the local authorities had started in 1978 to reverse the process as part of the effort to correct the mistakes committed during the decade of ultra-left turmoil.

Homes were an essential means of subsistence, and people were entitled to possess them in a socialist society, he said.

Possession rights had not yet been restored on private homes consisting of 8,017 rooms, he said, mainly because of disputes among the owners, but all cases should be sorted out this year. Most owners of the confiscated homes remained in their homes after ownership was withdrawn during the cultural revolution.

He said that 45,000 of the 82,000 rooms occupied by government units, enterprises or other individuals had still not been handed back to their rightful owners, though ownership rights had been restored. One major reason for this was that the occupiers had nowhere to move to because of housing shortage. He said the municipal authorities had ruled that all government units and enterprises occupying private homes must either move out by the end of this year, or negotiate with the owners and fix a definite date for departure.

Occupiers' units have been told to give them priority in allocating newly-built housing, to enable them to hand the private homes back to their owners.

So far, 140,000 sq m of housing has been built specially for these occupiers, and another 820,000 sq m should be completed by 1987. The living space per person in Beijing now averages 5.3 sq m.

CSO: 4000/212

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

HEBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS--The 5-day 12th session of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee ended victoriously yesterday morning. At yesterday morning's plenary session, the deputies adopted regulations on labor safety and hygiene in factories, mines, and enterprises in Hebei Province, a resolution on convening the third session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress in June, a resolution on changing the name of the Nationality and Overseas Chinese Affairs Committee of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and appointments and removals. The meeting decided to appoint (Zhou Liqian) director of the Provincial Public Security Department and (Zhang Dianwu) director of the Provincial Animal Husbandry and Aquatic Products Industry Bureau, and to remove (Liu Gang) from the post of director of the Provincial Public Security Department and (Xu Jianzhong) from the post of director of the Provincial Animal Husbandry and Aquatic Products Industry Bureau. [Excerpt]  
[Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Apr 85]

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PRESIDIUM SESSION--The presidium of the third session of the sixth regional People's Congress held its second meeting on the afternoon of 26 April. The meeting was presided over by Batubagen, executive member of the presidium. The meeting heard a report by (Wang Guoshi), deputy secretary general of the session, on the major opinions of deputies after they examined and discussed the government work report, the report on the draft plan of the regional 1985 economic and social development, and the report on the regional 1984 financial final accounts and its draft 1985 budget. The meeting suggested that the deputies' opinions and suggestions be considered and adopted when revising the government work report and drawing up draft resolutions. The meeting also heard and discussed a report by Alatanaoqier, chairman of the budget and final accounts examination committee of the sixth regional People's Congress, on examination of the 1984 final accounts and 1985 draft budget. The meeting unanimously approved the examination report. Attending the meeting were executive members of the presidium, including Li Wen, Hao Xiushan, Zhou Beifeng, He Yao, Seyinbayaaer, Chaoluomeng, Butegeqi, Alatanaoqier, and Hu Zhongda. Attending as nonvoting delegates were Be He, chairman, and Ma Zhenduo, vice chairman of the region. [Text]  
[Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Apr 85]

CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING--On the afternoon of 27 April, the Standing Committee members of the 5th regional CPPCC committee held their 12th meeting. Shi Shengron, chairman of the regional CPPCC committee, presided over the meeting. Members attending the meeting examined and approved the draft political resolution that will be discussed at the third session of the fifth regional CPPCC committee and the draft work report of the standing committee of the fifth regional CPPCC committee, as well as the draft report of motion examination, which will be submitted to the third session of the fifth regional CPPCC committee by the motion work committee. All resolution and draft reports mentioned above will be submitted to the third plenary session of the fifth regional CPPCC committee for approval. Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC committee, including Chen Bingyu, Han Ming, and Baoyanbatu. [Text] [Hohhot Nei Mongol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Apr 85]

CSO: 4005/871

**NORTHWEST REGION**

**PROGRAM FOR PARTY RECTIFICATION DISCUSSED**

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Oct 84 p 2

[Article: "Comrade Li Xipu's [2621 3305 3302] Speech at the Provincial Exchange Conference on Party Rectification Experience"]

[Text] Today's exchange conference on party rectification experience convened by the provincial committee was held on the basis of the completion of a comparative examination of all province-level party rectification units, with the great majority of units entering the rectification phase, and a great deal of work by the various departments and party rectification units. At the conference, the Xi Bei Electric Power Bureau, the provincial transportation department and SHAANXI RIBAO presented their rectification experiences and their first results from different angles. The experience of the various units was different in each case, and that of all units was good.

After entering the rectification stage, many units based on their own actual circumstances already formulated rectification plans, with areas of emphasis, and procedures, and conscientiously began the rectification. For example, the provincial committee's research office, the organizational branch, the agricultural/industrial branch, the provincial department of labor and personnel, the judicial department and the commerce department already have begun to take broad strides in reform and have achieved initial results. Through this stage of party rectification, the ideological awareness of the broad masses of party members was considerably heightened, and the morale and work practices of many organizations underwent a profound change. Some units, however, did not keep pace with the Central Committee's arrangements, and that problem ought to arouse some attention.

We must deal with rectification with an attitude of great responsibility to the party and to the people. What attitude a person adopts toward rectification, and with what consciousness one approaches it, is an important measure for examining the level of awareness of every party member and cadre and the strength of their party spirit. No party member or cadre can stand outside of rectification or adopt a negative attitude. Rather, they must actively and conscientiously immerse themselves in rectification and do a good job of the rectification of their own units. The party rectification practice of the province-level organizations clearly demonstrates that whether the state of awareness of the

leading bodies and leading cadres is good or bad has an extremely important influence on their own unit's rectification. If their determination to lead the rectification is great and their confidence strong, and they are able to make examples of themselves and take the lead in instituting reform, then the party members and masses will be determined and confident as well. We hope that the leading cadres of the party committees and party groups of the various party rectification units will first heighten their own awareness of the necessity and importance of rectification and use their own actions to propagandize, educate, influence and mobilize the masses. At present the eyes of the masses both within and outside the party are on us, and only by taking the actual practice of reform and proceeding from a basis of reality, conscientiously solving one's own unit's important major problems, gaining the confidence of party members and the masses through the actual results of rectification, can we cause everyone to be encouraged, further increase confidence in doing a good job of rectification and, with one mind and one heart, comprehensively complete the task of rectification.

The major tasks of the rectification stage are that, proceeding from a guarantee of the realization of the 12th People's Congress' great goal of quadrupling the value of our annual industrial/agricultural output by the end of this century and a guarantee of our general goal of building China into a modernized, highly civilized, highly democratic socialist nation and on the basis of a comparative examination, we must further rectify the guiding ideology in our professional work, conscientiously eradicate the factionalism left behind by the "great cultural revolution" and strengthen party spirit; and immerse ourselves in investigating and dealing with the serious problems of bureaucratism and using authority for personal advantage. The various party rectification units must closely adhere to the general goal of party rectification of the rectification phase and to the guiding ideology and the four goals of rectification and, proceeding from the actual situation of their own unit, get a good grasp on the major contradictions. Beginning with a solution of the major problems first, in a planned way and with the proper procedures comprehensively, they must complete the four tasks of rectification. Here, in connection with several problems encountered by a large number of units in entering the rectification phase, I will discuss a number of ideas.

We must correctly understand and deal properly with the relationship between rectification and reform and creatively implement Directive No 9 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification. Rectification and reform are interconnected and have an effect on each other. One of the major goals of reform is to eliminate ideological obstacles and pave the way ahead, for the sake of reform, and reform also pushes rectification along in correct direction. However, rectification and reform are also distinct; they are not interchangeable. Some comrades feel that rectification is reform, consider them the same thing and even think that through a 3-month attempt at rectification they can solve all the problems of reform. This is not realistic. In 3-months of concentrated rectification, with regard to reform and rectifying the guiding ideology in our professional work, we should and can, get a good grasp of the following points: First, we must be clear about, and thoroughly solve, leftist influences and conservative thinking in our own

departments and on our own fronts and derive pragmatic lessons from a combination of theory and practice. Second, we must conscientiously clear up, rectify and abolish documents, regulations, systems, policies and methods in conflict with the Central Committee's programs, policies and principles of reform since the party's Third Plenum. Third, we must clarify the direction of reform on our own front, have a clear notion of a strategy for developing the work on our front, adopt concrete measures from the recent reform and use them to obtain actual results. We must be clearly aware of the fact that reform is a long-term task, and rectification is only one of its four tasks. For this reason, in the rectification stage we cannot merely take up the one task of rectification and lose the other three; we cannot use reform to replace the other three tasks. We cannot suppose that the masses will have any enthusiasm for reform in places where serious bureaucratism and the use of authority for personal advantage have not been rectified or where the corrupt and vulgar "network of relationships" is still widespread or suppose that in units where there is serious factionalism and where practices left over from the "cultural revolution" are still followed that the leaders and the masses will be able to carry out reform with one heart and one mind. We also cannot suppose that leading bodies that are weak and lax will be able to unify and lead the masses, forge ahead keenly or open up a new aspect in their work.

We must immerse ourselves in engaging in education to negate thoroughly the "cultural revolution" and continue to get a good grasp on doing a good job of clearing up the "three kinds of people." In the previous stage, the various party rectification units universally engaged in education to negate thoroughly the "cultural revolution" and achieved comparatively evident results. However, many units did not do it thoroughly enough, or did it in a comparatively uniform way, without conscientiously tying in with reality. Some comrades, though they did tie in with reality somewhat, tied in with the real situation in society and not with the real situation of their own faction, their own reality and even now still consider themselves to be "the correct faction" which has been "correct all along." We must also be soberly aware of the fact that in some units, factionalism and practices left over from the "cultural revolution" continue to be held in high esteem. Some draw factional lines in dealing with people and affairs, being close to some and distancing themselves from others. Some have not yet reformed their bad "opposition faction" habits and either create rumors and false accusations to entrap others, endlessly escalating matters ideologically, or create incidents to harass those who do not agree with them. Some, in the course of party rectification, are still creating obstacles to the investigation and settling of cases and are still interfering with the clearing up of the "three kinds of people" and with the work of constructing the "third echelon." In short, all of the ideological, ethical and organizational impurities existing within the party at present are connected with the "great cultural revolution," and only by engaging in education to negate thoroughly the "cultural revolution" can we comprehensively complete the tasks of party rectification and guarantee that party rectification will not be a mere show.

In order to make the education to negate thoroughly the "cultural revolution" more thoroughgoing, the party organizations of the various party rectification

units must carry out a conscientious checking up on, drawing of general conclusions from, the education carried out in the previous stage; analyze the situation; seek out disparities; and adopt more effective measures. What needs to be emphatically pointed out here is that the two main factions formed during the "cultural revolution" in the Xian area (including province-level organizations), whether the east faction or the west faction, are both mistaken, and both must be thoroughly negated.

What does the thorough negation of the "cultural revolution" entail? It means accomplishing the "six clarifications": 1) We must make clear theoretical distinctions. 2) We must clearly discuss the harm wrought by the "cultural revolution." 3) We must clarify vague, mistaken concepts. 4) We must clearly understand the lessons gained from our experience. 5) We must eliminate the remnants of factionalism and practices left over from the "cultural revolution." 6) We must thoroughly investigate the "three kinds of people." In short, we must clearly distinguish between right and wrong and establish clear boundaries between them, enabling the thinking and actions of the broad masses of party members to be unified with the resolutions of the Sixth Plenum and the Central Committee's decisions on party rectification.

We must, with a dauntless spirit, conscientiously investigate and deal with the problems of serious bureaucratism and the use of authority for personal advantage. Since entering the rectification stage, some units, in thoroughly investigating and dealing with the problems of serious bureaucratism and use of authority for private gain that constitute a serious loss to our national economy and national politics, have had a new development and have accomplished new breakthroughs. However, many units have still not given this question enough serious attention and have not yet placed it on their main rectification agendas. Some units clearly have serious problems of bureaucratism and of the use of authority for private gain and yet in the comparative examination did not deal with them much, or did not touch on them at all, so that in the rectification stage they still remain as before. Some units, though they have exposed the problems and have investigated them thoroughly, nevertheless have not dealt with them in a timely way. And some individual units even rectify the problems and continue to engage in the malpractices at the same time and have not dealt with the problems seriously enough.

In the rectification stage, the areas of emphasis are that we must organize our forces, thoroughly investigate and deal with those serious cases which until now have not yet been solved and are still seriously impeding the progress of our work and having a negative influence on the masses' enthusiasm for rectification; investigate and deal with those cases which, because of serious bureaucratism in management and administration, are causing the state to sustain serious losses; investigate and deal with those serious cases of the use of authority for personal gain which have already been exposed and which the masses have complained most about; and investigate and deal with those cases of people being totally unconcerned, stubbornly engaging in improper practices and in the course of party

rectification and committing violations at the same time.

If we want to do a good job in this aspect of rectification work, the crux is that the various levels of leaders must heighten their understanding and be bold in meeting resistance. Whether they uphold principles and are bold in meeting resistance or are overly cautious and run away from contradictions will be the test of whether the various levels of party organization are strong or not and whether the state of consciousness of the leading cadres is good or not, and will be the crux of whether or not the rectification can really be thoroughgoing.

We must stress the building up of leading bodies. From the point of view of the situation in the province-level organizations, we must concentrate on solving the following problems: First, the problem of weakness in some leading bodies. Why is it that in some units a healthy atmosphere cannot be promoted? Why is it that the work of checking up on the "three kinds of people" cannot be expedited? Why is it that cases of violation of discipline cannot be dealt with in a timely way? It is a major problem when leading bodies are weak and their combat effectiveness is not strong. If we do not solve this problem in our rectification program, then our party rectification will of necessity be a mere show. The second is that we must continue to perfect our system of concentrating power in the hands of the people and to perfect other systems of our political life and of working. In the leading bodies of some units the system of concentrating power in the hands of the people is not implemented well enough. In some, members are accustomed to having their individual say. And there are some leading bodies whose members do not fulfill their responsibility for assigning work, so that when there is something to do some member always puts it off. And some leading bodies are not friendly and harmonious enough. The third problem is that we must take care to clear up, by seeking truth from facts, the problem of the actions of individual leading comrades during the "cultural revolution" against which the reaction of the masses has been strong and other serious problems. In doing this, since we are being responsible to the party, we are also being responsible to them as individuals. Fourth, we must adopt measures as soon as possible against specific leading bodies in which there is serious disunity and which have already had a negative influence on party rectification and on their work; against those people who always talk about getting things done through personal connections and who do not uphold principles; and against those cadres who even now still have a factionalist standpoint, talk and act in terms of factions, obstruct and interfere with party rectification and reform and are not capable of opening up a new aspect in their work. We should help those who are capable of being helped and punish those who should be punished.

We must be clearly aware of the fact that the Directive No 9 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification requires us to concentrate for 3 months on immersing ourselves in party rectification. It has already been more than 3 months since the directive was promulgated, and counting from when the enlarged session of the standing committee of the province committee made dispositions for the party rectification work, it has

also been over 2 months. But the rectification work of many of our units has been progressing slowly, and there is a great disparity between the results of their rectification and the requirements of the Central Committee. Now there are only 3 months left in this year. If we are not able to complete the task of party rectification on schedule, then it will necessarily have a bad influence on the second period of party rectification. This, then, requires that we have a sense of urgency with regard to party rectification work, earnestly strengthen our leadership in rectification work, resolutely stress the fulfillment of all items of work and vigorously strive to complete, within a short period of time and at a high standard, the tasks of rectification. To this end, I would like to present to comrades the following requests and hopes:

We must earnestly strengthen our leadership and carry out concrete guidance. Recently, the party rectification office of the province committee had to check up on the implementation situation of the party rectification leadership forces of the various departments. The various departments also had to check up on the implementation situation of the party rectification leadership forces of the various units. The party rectification office of the provincial committee and the various guidance groups for party rectification of the various departments must master the following circumstances:

1. What are the major problems that the various party rectification units need to rectify and do they have a grasp on the points that need to be emphasized, or not? 2) In the course of rectification, which problems have been solved, and what experience has been gained from this? Which problems have not yet been solved, and what is the cause? 3) Are the leading bodies and leading cadres, in taking charge of the rectification, competent or not?

2. We must maintain the mass line, and each administrative level must do a good job of ideological mobilization. We must change rectification into a self-conscious activity of the masses. We must, and not only in the formulation of rectification plans, mobilize the masses, discuss matters fully with them and draw on their collective wisdom, with everyone making a contribution to our plans and policies. Moreover, we must mobilize the masses to participate in rectification work, supervise and urge on the rectification work and examine the results of rectification.

3. We must establish a clearly defined responsibility system for rectification and, in the practice of rectification, test and adjust the leading bodies.

Practice clearly demonstrates that party rectification is the most realistic test of the various levels of leading bodies and leading cadres. In the rectification stage the various levels of leading bodies of the various units will be tested to see which are strong and vigorous and which are weak and lax; which are capable of opening up a new aspect in their work and which are not; and which among the leading cadres has a strong party spirit, a pioneering spirit and boldness and which is deficient or weak in these. For

this reason, we must take care to carry out rectification in order to test and adjust the leading bodies. We must also take care to test, train and establish the "third echelon."

4. We must maintain high standards and strict demands and conscientiously do a good job of the rectification stage's work of examining and checking. We feel that the rectification stage's standards for examining and checking should include the following points: First, we should clear up "leftist" influences and further rectify the guiding ideology in our professional work. The direction of reform should be clear and our measures concrete and effective. We should begin to stride forward, and the broad masses of party members and cadres should proceed with their work with a pioneering spirit, so that a new aspect will be opened up economically and in our professional work. Second, we should further unify our understanding of "reform"; factionalism and practices left over from the "cultural revolution" should be fundamentally eradicated; the broad masses of party members should strengthen their party spirit; and the unity of the broad masses inside and outside the party should be further strengthened. Third, the problems of serious bureaucratism and the use of authority for personal gain existing within one's own unit should be rectified; serious cases should fundamentally be brought to a conclusion; the problems which the masses have been most concerned about and have been urgently pressing to solve should be solved; and party practices should fundamentally improve. Fourth, the serious problems of leading bodies should be solved; the situation of weakness and laxity should be changed; the system of concentrating power in the hands of the people should be further strengthened; and whatever was in need of being adjusted, augmented or strengthened should be adjusted, augmented and strengthened. Fifth, new breakthroughs should be made in the work of checking up on the "three kinds of people," and problems which were the points of emphasis for being checked up on should be checked and verified. Sixth, party rectification should promote economic work and all other items of work, and the tasks of economic work and of all other items of work should be completed comparatively well.

Maintaining high standards in our party rectification work is the urgent hope of the broad masses within and outside the party and the pressing requirement for realizing the overall tasks and goals of the party's 12th People's Congress. And using 3 months to concentrate our forces on doing a good job of rectification is also a major preliminary step in maintaining high standards in our party rectification. The various levels of leading comrades must definitely clearly recognize the major historical task they are undertaking, strive vigorously in the rectification stage to make outstanding accomplishments and perform well and at a high standard every item of rectification work in order to lay a firm foundation for completing the task of party rectification at a high standard.

9634  
CSO: 4005/129

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### BEIJING TV SHOWS XIZANG MILITARY DISTRICT'S ENTERPRISES

HK160154 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1350 GMT on 11 April during its regular "People's Army" program shows a 11.5-minute feature entitled "Rich Fruits on the Roof of the World--An On-the-Spot Report of Xizang Military District's Agricultural and Sideline Production." The film was produced by the military district's Logistics Department in "December 1984," according to the film caption.

The first segment depicts "the Xizang Military District's exhibition on agricultural and sideline production" held in Lhasa "in November 1984." The announcer states: "The Xizang Military District has 12 farms, 8 ranches, 20 production units, and 12 orchards. They are scattered over Lhasa, Xigaze, Shannan, Qamdo, and (Linzi)."

While a PLA granary is being shown, the announcer states: "This year [1984] the whole district's troops sowed 200,000 mu to grain and produced more than 4 million jin of grain. The output increased by 18.5 percent as compared with last year, thus overfulfilling the grain production task." The announcer also states: "This year the entire district's 12 farms have realized mechanization in cultivating field crops, thus reducing the use of military forces and raising efficiency."

During a segment on a PLA orchard the announcer states: "In the past it was very difficult for troops in Xizang to have fruit, and they completely depended on the inland supply of fruit. Since the military district's call for planting fruit trees, our fighters have planted fruit trees over more than 800 mu. This year Xizang reaped an unprecedented bumper harvest of apples and produced more than 1 million jin. The output means that on average, every person received some 14 jin of apples."

When a PLA vegetable farm is shown, the announcer states: "This year troops in Xizang adopted the guiding principle of combining specialized production with sparetime [yeyu] production, mobilized all units to go in for vegetable production in a big way, and planted vegetables over more than 9,800 mu of fields. As a result, they have reaped a bumper harvest and produced more than 43 million jin of vegetables. They are more than self-sufficient in vegetables and are able to sell their vegetables in support of local units."

During a segment on PLA chicken and duck farms the announcer states: "This year the whole district's troops have raised more than 18,250 domestic fowl and established a mechanized chicken farm which is capable of raising 10,000 chickens. As a result, the Xizang PLA fighters' shortage of eggs has shown some relatively great improvement."

While a PLA fishing team is shown at work, the announcer states: "PLA units stationed in Xizang have made full use of their stations' natural resources and successively established a total of 18 fishing teams. Their catch of fish totaled 180,000 jin, and were supplied to the PLA units. This improved their living conditions and increased the PLA units' income [shouyil]."

The announcer states during a segment on a PLA ranch: "The whole district's total of livestock on hand comprises more than 5,120 head of cattle and more than 9,850 sheep. The figures denote an increase of 6.5 percent compared with last year, and also mean lightening the burden on the local people and increasing the PLA units' income." The military district's current number of live pigs is "more than 22,500."

The film then shows several unidentified "processing factories" established by the military district to "solve employment problems of armymen's families, including their sons and daughters."

CSO: 4005/819

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

MILITARY REGION SUPPORTS OILFIELD CONSTRUCTION

SK150518 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] During the past few days, the wheels of vehicles rolled and motors roared, and hundreds of military trucks sped on the road to the Shengli Oilfield. The Jinan Military Region's second group of large contingents to support construction was marching toward the Shengli Oilfield.

The Jinan Military Region has regarded the support to the construction of the Shengli Oilfield as an important task of serving the overall situation of the state. After completing the first-phase construction last year, it again decided this year to dispatch three divisions, two regiments, and one battalion to continue and complete construction of two superhighways, and to complete the earthwork for two reservoirs and construction of two sluice gates. Commanders and fighters participating in the construction supporting the Shengli Oilfield took the initiative in serving the overall situation of the state, and plunged into the construction without considering personal gains and losses. Nearly 100 cadres who would soon be transferred to civilian jobs resolutely asked to participate in the construction, and were determined to contribute to the construction of the Shengli Oilfield before leaving the army. Nearly 1,000 cadres said that they would not take any leave during the construction and would not let their family members visit them. More than 300 cadres and soldiers who had received telegrams from their families telling them about the practical difficulties of their families were determined to concentrate their efforts on the state's economic construction and not to divert their attention to their family problems.

CSO: 4005/819

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

PRC DEPUTY PLA CHIEF ON SITUATION WITH SRV AT BORDER

HK161558 Hong Kong AFP in English 1536 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Article by Lawrence MacDonald]

[Text] Kunming, China, April 16 (AFP)--The majority of Vietnam's one million-strong army is deployed in northern Vietnam and along the Sino-Vietnamese border, a top Chinese military official said here today.

Zhang Xiuming, deputy chief of staff of the People's Liberation Army here in this South China provincial capital said that 32 of Vietnam's 52 divisions were now deployed "in the north and along the Sino-Vietnamese border."

Of the remaining divisions, six are in the south of Vietnam and the rest in Cambodia and Laos, Deputy Chief Zhang said.

Mr. Zhang's statement confirmed previous reports based on U.S. intelligence information, observers said.

The deputy chief told foreign reporters here today that Vietnam had continued shelling China every day in recent months, but that the level of activity had remained constant during the last few weeks.

Pressed by reporters, Mr. Zhang refused to say that China intended to teach Vietnam a "second lesson." China and Vietnam fought a brief, but bloody war in 1979 when Beijing said it would administer "a lesson" to Vietnam for its invasion of Cambodia in December, 1978.

Mr. Zhang said that there were seven Vietnamese divisions along the 110 kilometre Sino-Vietnamese border at Yunnan Province with a total of about 150,000 men including soldiers in 17 county units.

In the Lao Shan District of Yunnan Province he said there were three divisions including nine infantry regiments, three artillery regiments and one brigade. During the past 15 days they had reinforced Lao Shan with four additional infantry regiments, he said.

Observers said that the Vietnamese Army had 4,000 men in each regiment and three regiments in each division.

Mr. Zhang stressed that China's attitude was entirely defensive and cited what he said was Chairman Mao Zedong's dictum: "We shall not attack unless we are attacked. If we are attacked we shall certainly counter-attack."

He refused to provide any details about the size or deployment of Chinese forces, but said: "We have sufficient weapons and forces if we are attacked. We are prepared to deal a heavy blow against them."

He repeated Beijing's position that China would not sit down at the negotiating table with Vietnam until Hanoi had stopped all provocation along the Sino-Vietnamese border, withdrawn its troops from Cambodia and abided by all U.N. resolutions on Cambodia.

"Until then we cannot sit down at the negotiating table and have peaceful discussions with Vietnam," he said.

Mr. Zhang said that Vietnam's strategy in causing incidents on the Sino-Vietnamese border seemed to be to divert international attention from its expansionist policies in Southeast Asia.

He said that on last November 18, the first day of the Vietnamese dry season offensive against Cambodian resistance guerrillas on the Thai-Cambodian border, that Vietnam had launched a major bombardment on the Lao Shan District.

"We have repelled all their attacks and carried out counter-bombardments," he said.

Between January 1 and April 10, the Vietnamese had fired 130,000 shells at the Lao Shan area, he said, adding that Vietnam had launched more than 30 attacks on the company, battalion, and regiment levels.

Mr. Zhang said that the Chinese people and government needed and desired peace and the Vietnamese people also desired peace, but that China had seen no indication that Vietnam was prepared to cease its provocations on the Chinese border.

He repeated that Vietnam was expansionist and had violated into Thai territory as well as occupying Cambodia, and he said that China strongly supported the Cambodian resistance forces in Thailand.

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END